FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 246 *22 December 1982*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate on Lack of Progress on MBFR BB 1
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Dec]

ALBANIA

Stalin's Birthday Commemorated in Districts B 1
Leaders Cable Thanks to Ceausescu, Dascalescu B 1
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 11 Dec]
Leaders Express Thanks to Honecker, Stoph B 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Dec]
Trade Agreement for 1983 Signed With DPRK B 2
Economic Gains Compared to Previous Years B 2
Hoxha's Titoites' Published in French, English B 2

BULGARIA

UN Delegates Given Press Release on Antonov Case C 1
Embassy Official Visits Antonov in Rome C 1
Vutov, Antonova Appeal for Release of Antonov C 1
Vutov Writes Italy's Andreotti C 1
Antonova Sends Letter to Pertini C 1
Belchev Report on 1983 Draft Budget C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Dec]
Bonev Report on Socioeconomic Development Plan C 8
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Dec]
Energy, Agriculture Aspects of 1983 Plan C 18
Lilov-Led BCP Delegation Returns From Greece C 19
LATE REPORT: Sofia Trial of Two Italians Begins C 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'Large-Scale Protests' to Shultz Tour Noted D 1
Vatican 'Attack' on Pacem in Terris Decried D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Dec]
'Significant Cadre Changes,' Recalls Reported D 4
Nagr Reports 99 Percent Fulfillment of Food Plan D 4
Briefs: Discontinued Car Series; D 5
Cooperation With Hungarian Journalists;
Sugar Procurement; Fruit, Vegetable Procurement

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Editorial on Basic Treaty [21 Dec] E 1
Honecker Attends USSR Embassy Reception E 3
GDR-USSR Economic Commission Meetings Held E 3
Stoph Receives Kostandov E 3
ADN Reports on Discussions E 3
Protocol Signed E 5
Soviet Forces in GDR Celebrate USSR Anniversary E 5
Plan for GDR, Soviet Forces' Cooperation Signed E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Dec]
Leaders Send Message to SRV Counterparts [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Dec] E 6

HUNGARY

Havasi Addresses Hungarian National Assembly 16 Dec F 1
Speaks on Standard of Living F 3
Kadar, Delegation Visit Moscow Hungarian Embassy F 4

POLAND

Urban Hopes 'All Internees Home for Christmas' G 1
State Council Urges Wider Use of 'Act of Grace' G 1
Wiejacz on Internal Situation, Sanctions G 1
[Madrid EL PAIS 15 Dec]
Gwiazda Cited on Solidarity's Use of RFE G 4
[Chocianowicz]
'Suspect' Persons Drafted Into Military [AFP] G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU on Suspension of Martial Law G 5
[Brodzki, 15 Dec]
LE MONDE Cites Glemp on Martial Law Suspension G 7
[Guetta, Paris, 21 Dec]
PZPR's Wojna on Chance of Compromise With Church G 8
[Vienna PROFIL No 51/52 20 Dec]
Fuel Supplies Discussed by PZPR CC Commission G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18/19 Dec]

ROMANIA

Further Materials on RCP National Conference H 1
Summary of Proceedings H 1
Premier's Speech 17 Dec H 2
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Defense Minister's Address H 8
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Conference Documents H 10
Soviet Union's 60th Anniversary Commemorated H 11
Leaders' Greetings H 11
Festive Meetings H 11
Lupu Meets With Greek CP Leader in Athens H 12

YUGOSLAVIA

Economic Stabilization Assessed by Assembly, FEC I 1
FEC Report Notes 'Stagnating' Growth I 1
[POLITIKA 13 Dec]
Dragan Outlines Debt Situation I 1
Pejovski Views Regional Problems I 3
TANJUG Interviews Mamula for Army Day Report I 5
Report on Arms Production I 12
Bakaric's Health 'Deteriorating' in Past 7 Days I 13
Planinc Visits I 14

POLISH DELEGATE ON LACK OF PROGRESS ON MBFR

AU201735 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Dec 82 p 10

[PAP Vienna report: "NATO's Stance Is the Cause of the Impasse"; quotation marks as received]

[Text] The 28th round of the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reduction in central Europe ended on Thursday. Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, chairman of the Polish delegation, gave PAP Vienna correspondent Franciszek Malinowski a statement on the finished round of talks.

"Although the negotiations are already in their 10th year", Ambassador Przygodzki said, "the round which has just ended has not brought any progress. The reason is NATO's stubborn adherence to the unconstructive and unrealistic stance it has taken up to now. Our Western partners express verbal agreement with our view that there is a need to lower the military concentration in central Europe, yet at the same time -- and this is contrary to the mandate of the negotiations which has been agreed on -- they do not even wish to discuss arms reductions, which is of course a fundamental element of such a concentration. Therefore, it is difficult not to doubt the sincerity of the assurances given by Western delegates that they wish to increase security and stability on our continent when at the same time they refuse to accept any restrictions whatsoever on air forces, which is a threatening and potentially disruptive category of armed forces. How can one believe the declarations made by NATO representatives that they desire progress during the negotiations when at the same time their governments -- as evidenced at least by the resolutions recently adopted in Brussels -- are carrying out extensive military programs aimed at altering the existing balance of power and which openly violate the purpose and spirit of the Vienna negotiations?

A factor which has an unfavorable influence on the climate of the negotiations is the present U.S. Administration's entire confrontational cold-war policy as well as the slander campaign undertaken by this administration against the soicalist countries, the propagated psychosis about a "communist threat" and the dangerous military doctrines based on this, and the intensive buildup of the American nuclear and conventional arms potential.

Objective conditions exist which could lead to accord in Vienna if only the West displays political will. A good basis for such an accord is the draft first-stage agreement which Poland put forward on 18 February in the name of the socialist countries. Although this draft agreement meets many Western demands halfway and although we have stressed that we are open to any constructive suggestions, the West is avoiding sober discussion on this agreement.

STALIN'S BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED IN DISTRICTS

AU221252 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tirana, December 22 (ATA) -- On the occasion of 103rd anniversary of the birthday of J.V. Stalin, great Marxist-Leninist, loyal disciple and worthy follower of the immortal work of Lenin, numerous activities were held in different districts of the country.

V.I. Lenin-J.V. Stalin Museum in Tirana has been visited by workers, cooperativists, military men, intellectuals, students and pupils with whom the talks "Stalin and Albania" "Stalin, Determined Fighter Against the Opportunism and Revisionism of Every Hue", and "Stalin, Great Proletarian Internationalist" were conducted. Through documentary materials the visitors are closely acquainted with the life and activity of Stalin. The film "J.V. Stalin" has been shown as well.

Commemorating his glorious work, talks were organised and speeches were made on the life and the activity of the unwavering revolutionary, Stalin, in the 21 Dhjetori construction enterprise, in workshops and factories of the Stalin textile mill, etc. Bouquets of flowers were put at his monument in the square in front of the textile mill.

In the town of oilmen, which bears the name of J.V. Stalin, in Berat District, talks devoted to his precious contribution to the defence of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, to the consistent struggle against the enemies of the peoples, of revolution and socialism were held. Bouquets of flowers were put at the monument in the center of the city, whereas the photo-exhibition "The Work of Stalin Lives and Will Live in Centuries" was opened in 18 Tetori house of culture. An activity was organised also in J.V. Stalin cooperative of Poshnja.

Such activities have been organised also in the districts of Gjyrokaster, Lushnje, Elbasan, Durres, etc.

LEADERS CABLE THANKS TO CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU

AU140917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] To Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

We want to express thanks for the congratulations you sent on our national day and, at the same time, we want to convey best wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS TO HONECKER, STOPH

AU201405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (NC) -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have expressed thanks in a telegram to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, for the congratulations they conveyed on the occasion of the national holiday, 28 and 29 November.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU161135 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Tirana, December 16 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1983 between the Government of the P S R of Albania and the Government of the D P R of Korea was signed in Tirana yesterday. For the Albanian side, the protocol was signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Korean side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil. Present at the signing ceremony were Zeqi Agolli, department director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of both delegations. Attending was also the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the D P R of Korea in Tirana, (Zen Rjong-un).

During its stay in Albania, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Shane Korbeci.

ECONOMIC GAINS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEARS

AU211005 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tirana, December 21 (ATA) -- The magnificent achievements scored in Albania during the years of the people's power, prove in the best way the correctness of the line of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] for the construction of socialism, the allround and fast rate development of economy relying completely on its own forces. This means that the whole fund of accumulation in Albania is ensured by the national income created at home, that the designed projects, be set up and commissioned by the Albanian working people and specialists, that the production of machineries and equipment keep constantly increasing and the base of the raw materials and electric power of the country keep strengthening constantly. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, there have been attained successes which brook no comparison not only with the pre-liberation period but also with some previous years. So in 1980, as against 1960, social product increased 3.8 times, the total industrial production 5.5 times, agricultural production 2.4 times, etc. Albanian industry already produces within 2 months more than the production of the whole year 1960. Likewise, the economic-social indexes of this period have overfulfilled by 2-4 times the rates of the increase of the population.

During the 4 previous years alone, 187 new industrial projects were set up and commissioned in Albania. Likewise, during 1982, there were produced 5 times more coal and 18 times more electric power. Likewise, the agricultural crop yields during this year as against 1960 increased 3.6 times, grain crops 2.3 times, rice and milk per cow 2.5 times, etc.

The increase of the export in Albania making it completely possible to cover the indispensable import with the export and at the same time the creation of the necessary foreign currency reserves are also the main characteristics of the consistent implementation of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance that has been and is being successfully applied by the PLA in the construction of socialism in Albania.

HOXHA'S 'TITOITES' PUBLISHED IN FRENCH, ENGLISH

AU151930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites" has been published in French and English. The book will soon be published in some other languages.

UN DELEGATES GIVEN PRESS RELEASE ON ANTONOV CASE

AU210922 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, Dec 21, BTA corr. -- Bulgaria's permanent representation in the United Nations Organization disseminated in the UNO an extensive press release in which the principal content of the big press conference with foreign and Bulgarian journalists held on December 17 in Sofia, is set forth. The document gets the journalists accredited to the UNO and the diplomatic officials of the foreign representations with not only the proceedings of the conference but also with the ill-intentioned nature of the insinuations and the campaign launched by the Western press in connection with the Antonov case in Rome.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL VISITS ANTONOV IN ROME

AU212121 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 21 (BTA correspondent) -- On December the 20th, for the first time since the arrest of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov on November the 25th, the Italian investigation authorities permitted a meeting of the chief of the consular office with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Rome with Antonov. Mr Sergey Antonov has categorically declared that he was innocent and expressed hope that truth would soon triumph and he would be released. [Word indistinct] of this did not happen until [word indistinct]. He has asked to extend greetings to [words indistinct] relatives and friends and to buy a doll for his daughter Anni, to be given to her as a present.

VUTOV, ANTONOVA APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF ANTONOV

Vutov Writes Italy's Andreotti

AU211515 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Vutov, chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the Bulgarian National Assembly, sent a letter to the chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the Parliament of the Republic of Italy, Mr Giulio Andreotti. In this letter is voiced the grave concern over the detention of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov and the unprecedented campaign against Bulgaria, which unfolded on this occasion, as well as concern over the state and the prospects of Bulgaro-Italian relations.

Proceeding from the exceptional role and responsibility of the parliaments for the development of bilateral relations, for the consolidation of peace and understanding between the peoples, Mr Petur Vutov expresses hope that the Italian Parliament will assist the objective and unbiased ending of the case in the interest of the further development of Bulgaro-Italian relations.

Antonova Sends Letter to Pertini

AU211516 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 21 (BTA) -- The wife of Sergey Antonov, Rositsa Antonova has sent a private letter to the president of the Republic of Italy, Mr Alessandro Pertini. In it she expresses her concern over the fact that she has no information about the physical and health condition of her husband. Expressing her deep conviction in the innocence of her husband, Mrs Rositsa Antonova addresses the president of the Republic of Italy with a plea to cooperate in his release.

BELCHEV REPORT ON 1983 DRAFT BUDGET

AU191512 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 82 pp 3, 4

["Summary" of report read by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, on the 1983 draft state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the eighth session of the Eighth National Assembly on 15 December in Sofia]

[Text] The Council of Ministers is submitting a draft report for the 1983 state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for discussion and adoption by the National Assembly, Minister Belcho Belchev stated.

The decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the instructions given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov have served as guidelines for the compilation of the 1983 draft state budget. It is particularly important for the work connected with compiling the budget to take into consideration the fundamental postulates of the budget on the ownership and control over socialist property in building a developed socialist society, the comprehensive application of economic cost accounting in all spheres of production and social activities, as well as greater strictness as regards the subjective factor, the use of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the new economic approach in the administration of social processes, and so forth.

In conformity with the main socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, in preparing the draft report of the state budget, efforts were made to secure the necessary financial resources so that the constantly growing material, intellectual and social needs of the people may be satisfied through intensification in all spheres and activities of social life.

The draft project of the state budget is compiled on the basis of updating the state plan tasks of the economic organizations and ensures the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the tasks assigned by the uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development. The budget guarantees a well-balanced development of our economy, the implementation of the basic social measures, as well as the implementation of our obligations in the international division of labor and our commitments to the fraternal socialist countries.

Under these circumstances the draft budget contains all the characteristic features of a socialist budget since it preserves its unity and provides for a full utilization of revenues, as well as for the most efficient and thrifty utilization of expenditures.

Revenues amounting to 17,006 million leva are expected for the 1983 state budget while expenditures should total 16,969 million leva, which means that revenues will exceed expenditures by 10 million leva.

Thanks to the increased profitability of our national economy, over 92 percent of the revenues in the budget will be ensured by the activities of economic and other socialist organizations. This part of the revenues is composed of the total profits from the receipts for social security and other sources of national economy.

In order to implement the party and state policy aimed at a further accelerated economic development and in order to improve the people's living standard, the major part of the accumulated budget means is envisaged to finance national economic projects and sociocultural measures, the speaker pointed out.

The uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development provides for an intensive economic development, for the accelerated application of advanced achievements in scientific-technical progress, and on this basis, a further increase in profitability in economic activities in providing for stable sources of income for our national economy. The comprehensive profits of the economic organizations represent an important part of these sources of income.

In 1983 the economic organizations will inject as revenue into the budget a total of 4,018 million leva of taxes on profit.

This revenue is established on the basis of the differentiated proportional tax, which is imposed on the profits of the economic organizations. The tax on profit represents a major part of the budget revenues and establishes the most essential link between the state and the economic organizations.

By applying differentiated taxation on profits, that part of the profits which remains at the disposal of the economic organizations is increasing as compared with 1982. As a result of this the economic organizations in 1983 will allocate approximately 14 percent more financial means from their profits for monetary funds. The means from these funds will increase in compiling the counterplans, since they will uncover additional reserves, which will increase the efficiency of economic activities. This enhanced efficiency will not only increase the opportunities for obtaining higher incomes, including those for the "workers wages" funds within economic organizations, but will also help have a greater impact for society as well. Hence, the tremendous importance of an efficient utilization of material resources and monetary-financial funds everywhere and by everyone along the lines of the entire reproduction process in compiling and in fulfilling the counterplans.

The tax turnover is a direct entry in the budget and represents 22 percent of total revenues. The amount of the turnover tax depends upon the volume, quality and variety of the consumer goods that have been produced and sold as well as upon the public services for the population.

The state budget envisages entries amounting to a total of 3,301 million leva for state social security and for the mutual insurance council of the labor productive cooperatives. Such revenues are in accordance with the increased workers wages funds and are sufficient for paying pensions, family allowances for children and various other allowances as well as indemnities provided for by the labor code.

In the structure of the entries in the socialist budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, taxes, dues and other payments made by the population do not represent a considerable share -- less than 8 percent -- and amount to a total of 1,345 million leva. Their main purpose is to settle the working people's incomes. From these revenues the tax on the total income amounts to 1,087 million leva and is established without changing the taxation rate, the speaker pointed out.

The expenditures of the state budget are established to an extent which ensures the implementation of the tasks assigned by the country's uniform socioeconomic development plan. The predominant part of the expenditures is envisaged to finance national economic and cultural projects. These expenditures are in conformity with the interrelationship between the budget and the material and nonproduction spheres.

The total amount of expenditures for financing the material sphere is established in accordance with the principles of the new economic approach and its mechanism in accordance with the requirements for increasing the effectiveness of the impact of the financial system on a successful economic development in accordance with the intensification of savings and the specific forms of financing economic organizations.

As for the implementation of the party and state investment policy, the budget provides for a total of 2,270 million leva and for an additional amount of 138 million leva from other sources. This amount is envisaged to provide a total of 1,101 million leva for financing capital investments in the material sphere. These means are planned for the accelerated construction of new production capacities in certain economic branches which are of particular importance for the further harmonious development of our national economy. For the development of the metallurgical industry, for example, a total of 242 million leva have been provided. A total of 106 million leva have been provided for energy development, while 191 million leva have been provided for the heavy machine-building industry and 123 million leva have been provided for the construction of roads and highways.

As for financing capital investments in the nonmaterial sphere, a total of 1,323 million leva has been envisaged. This amount is provided for the further development of the material base in the field of health protection and education, as well as for a prompter solution of the housing problem. As regards the financing of housing construction envisaged in the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development, the necessary assets of the economic organizations themselves and private assets of the citizens as well as credits from the state savings bank and budgetary assets amounting to a total of 1,019 million leva have been provided.

The large amount of total capital investments for national economy and the individual assets for their financing, regardless of their source, make it necessary to adopt all measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress in connection with the reorganization of investment policy. The basic prerequisite for this is the prompt introduction and commissioning of basic funds strictly according to schedule. If the economic and other socialist organizations were to demonstrate the same perseverance in commissioning production capacities without delays that they demonstrated prior to their enrollment in the plan, we would not have to deal with the problem of uncommissioned construction projects. It is no secret, however, that this perseverance is not always the same, which is why investment processes are being delayed and the number of uncommissioned building projects is increasing.

The solution of the problem connected with the reduction of uncommissioned projects in the building sector depends to the greatest extent on the investors.

The capital investment means that have been provided for are aimed at increasing the technical-economic and technological, as well as organizational, standards of production and its intellectualization and automation on the basis of advanced experience in the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical revolution. This is why the development of science and the implementation of scientific research results as well as their application will be financed by expenditures amounting to a total of 642 million leva, the major part of which will be provided by the economic organizations' own assets. In the national comprehensive goal oriented programs for the application of scientific and technical progress, fundamental scientific research work is envisaged to be accomplished in order to solve problems of an interbranch and long-term risk nature. These are problems whose financing is not provided within the framework of the individual economic organizations and ministries. The budgetary means provided for these scientific research projects amount to a total of 176 million leva.

In addition to the financing of capital investments and to the application of scientific-technical progress in the state budget, financial aid will be provided for certain economic organizations for their economic activities. It is a positive fact that these assets for 1983 have been reduced by 7 percent.

Regardless of the successes achieved, the economic organizations which are receiving financial aid are facing the important task of further ensuring the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions in connection with adopting the system of full self-support. In this respect the creative opportunities for the working people to work out counterplans for the increase in the profitability in economic activities must be even further enhanced.

The speaker continued as follows: These days we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the historical December plenum held by the BCP Central Committee. Ten years of the December program have exerted their impact on state expenditures for the nonproduction sphere, particularly as regards the sociocultural measures. According to the 1983 state budget, a total of 6,068 million leva are provided for these projects, which represents 35.7 percent of the total amount of budgetary expenditures. These means are in accordance with the tasks assigned by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and are securing the total implementation of the indexes for the 1983

socioeconomic plan as regards the part on the nonmaterial production sphere and especially the link between the increase in social consumption funds and the increase in the national income.

The amount provided for financing sociocultural projects is in accordance with the state resources as provided for 1983. This amount, however, does not exhaust all opportunities available to the state. Additional opportunities can and must be ensured in the process of compiling the counterplans of the economic organizations and the counterbudgets of the territorial units, ministries and departments. It is necessary for this purpose to uncover reserves and additional incomes on the basis of a comprehensive application of the economic approach and its mechanism and to achieve an even better satisfaction of the people's needs by most efficiently and thriftily using the budgetary means, and by increasing the social and economic impact of activities in the nonproduction sphere.

The means for education and training of the young generation are placed at the service of the great goal of gradually building up the new uniform polytechnical high school and the new type of technical secondary schools, as well as the reorganization of the higher educational institutions. A basic link in the new educational system is the uniform polytechnical secondary school. This kind of school is being developed by consistently bringing the existing educational system closer to the new one. Therefore, the care for the existing educational institutions of the old structure is continuing as well.

At the present stage of the country's socioeconomic development the role and importance of the higher educational cadres is constantly growing. A total amount of 909 million leva is envisaged for the further reorganization of higher and semi-high educational institutions as well as for the maintenance of secondary polytechnical schools and for the educational centers connected with them, as well as with vocational training institutions.

For the youngest children of the preschool age who have to be integrated into different forms of nursery schools and kindergartens with a view to preparing them for their enrollment in the first grade of elementary school at the age of six a total of 463 million leva are envisaged.

The basic goal of the organizations and health protection institutions for 1983 is to ensure the further preservation and improvement of the people's health conditions and their working capacity. In implementing this basic goal, we face important tasks: The introduction of two-stage services for hospital patients, as well as the access of the population in rural settlements of the fourth and fifth functional type to qualified medical care, which includes the population of the Strandzha-Sakar border areas. The process of reorganization and supply of medical institutions with updated medical appliances and technical equipment for diagnosis and medical treatment will continue. The second stage of increase in the food supplies for medical institutions according to the government program on efficient and correct dietary nutrition will be carried out. In 1983 the trend of expanding the group of the population being provided with free medicines for treatment at home will be continued.

A total of 967 leva will be provided in the budget for ensuring the implementation of party policy in the field of health protection, physical fitness, sports, and tourism.

Our entire people are proud of the successes achieved in our socialist culture. These successes are worthily appreciated in many countries and organizations abroad. Expenditures in the cultural sector provided for in the 1983 state budget will amount to a total of 276 million leva, in addition to the means provided by the cultural organizations themselves through their production and their public services. The 12th BCP Congress mapped out important guidelines for the further development of our culture and arts sector. It is necessary for culture to increasingly assert

itself as one of the basic factors of man's and society's development and in the development of a multifaceted, comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual personality.

The social security expenditures for 1983 are planned to amount to a total of 3,097 million leva, which represents 18.2 percent of the total amount of expenditures as provided by the draft budget. The basic expenditures are allocated for the payment of pensions which will increase in 1983 owing to the following two factors: an increase in the number of pensions by approximately 40,000 as compared with the previous year of 1982, and the average rate of increase in pensions by an average of 50 leva annually after counting the newly granted pensions on the basis of the general increase in labor wages as of 1979.

A total of 903 million leva is envisaged for various financial allowances. They are provided to encourage an increase in the birth rate -- such as one-time childbirth allowances to mothers, monthly additional allowances for children, financial indemnities for pregnancy, childbirth and infant care, as well as financial indemnities in various cases of temporary disability of workers, employees and cooperative farmers.

As for the maintenance of central, okrug, and local organs of state government, as well as state administrative departments, a total of 301 million leva are envisaged in the budget.

The draft state budget also provides the necessary means for the country's defense and security.

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the principles of the new economic approach as of 1 January 1983, the conurbation systems are expected to work according to the system of economic cost accounting, the speaker pointed out. This is a basically new factor in their work as regards the administration of economic processes on a territorial scale, as well as in the development of the economic sector on a branch basis. On this basis the interest of the people's councils in most efficiently managing the socioeconomic processes in the conurbation systems will increase; the rights and financial independence of the executive and distribution organs will be enhanced and their material responsibility for the final results not only of their own activities but of the activities of all economic organizations on the territory of the respective conurbation systems will be enhanced as well. In this connection the okrug people's councils budgets are expected to receive incomes of 3 percent of the net profit of all economic organizations as well as from the incomes of all economic organizations as well as from the incomes of all economic organizations which are under local administration. Revenues will also be provided for the budgets of the people's councils from taxes on the total income, from local taxes and dues, as well as from certain payments outside of taxes. As a result of this, the greater the profits the higher the incomes of the people's councils. If the influence and assistance of the okrug people's councils in increasing the efficiency of economic activities produce good results, their incomes will increase accordingly.

The new economic approach ensures the opportunity for a large integration of the conurbation systems with economic organizations and enterprises situated in their territories as regards the joint organization of daily social life, construction development and other measures of mutual interest, so that a number of problems connected with the comprehensive building of a uniform infrastructure of the conurbation systems will be resolved. Thus, the conurbation systems will increasingly assert themselves as a new type of socioeconomic and administrative unit and as a uniform social organism. All this depends on the organizational capacities and perseverance of the respective organs and organizations in the okrugs. They have the opportunity to implement higher incomes, so as to provide for a prompt development of the conurbation systems.

From the total sum of the state budget, a total of 3,507 million leva will be spent through the budgets of the people's councils. The major portion is allotted to sociocultural activities and will be used for financing health care institutions and social welfare projects, as well as educational and training establishments, cultural activities, mass physical fitness and sports initiatives, tourism, and youth projects.

Another portion of the state budget assets is provided for financing the improvement of sanitation in the settlements, as well as for the maintenance and current repairs of roads, street surfaces, bridges and highways, for water supply systems, canalization, public parks and so forth.

Approximately 29 percent of the budgetary expenditures of the people's councils are envisaged for capital investments, for basic repairs and for the equipment of local economic projects and social activities.

The 12th BCP Congress stressed the exceptionally great importance of solving the problems of territorial and local organization and of the further construction and efficient functioning of all conurbation systems toward a successful socioeconomic development of our country.

In implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a joint instruction in the accelerated socioeconomic development of the conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional degree, of the border areas and the Strandzha-Sakar region throughout the period of Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990.

A considerable number of the measures envisaged in the instruction will be financed through direct allowances from the state budget that are envisaged in the budgets of the respective local people's councils. Another portion of the necessary means will be obtained by the people's councils through reallocation from budget revenues stemming mainly from taxes on profits obtained from the fulfillment of tasks in excess of the plan, regardless of subordination matters. These amounts will be centralized in a special fund attached to the respective municipalities and will be spent for definite purposes in connection with financing additional measures included in the programs worked out by the conurbation systems. The reallocation of the budgetary revenues is in conformity with the demands for the application of the economic approach to territorial units, since this system encourages a greater incentive for the people's councils as regards the efficient development of economic organizations on their territories and commits them to actively participate in the compiling of such counter-plans, whose implementation will help them to obtain higher incomes from their respective conurbation systems.

The efforts of the people's councils to ensure employment for the new inhabitants as well as housing for them and fully satisfy the population's needs in routine public services and so forth will be of decisive importance for the implementation of the measures mapped out in the aforementioned instruction.

The application of the new economic approach and of its mechanism in the territorial units make it necessary to ensure optimal economic and social results from the expenditures of every single leva. The results must be the main criterion in allocating budgetary assets, especially as regards the solution of public services' problems and the use of capital investment assets. The requirements to diminish the share of uncommissioned building projects must be most strictly observed and all measures must be adopted to cut down the rate of uncommissioned projects to the minimum as envisaged by the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development. The incorrect practice of certain conurbation systems to start building projects without having ensured the necessary financial means in advance is having a particularly unfavorable impact on the rate of uncommissioned projects.

In conformity with the law on the elaboration and implementation of the state budget, the National Assembly is called upon to approve the implementation of the 1981 budget, the speaker declared.

The draft bill which has been distributed to the deputies points out the results of the implementation of the 1981 budget. It appears from it that the budget revenues amount to a total of 15,489.2 million leva, while expenditures amount to 15,426.9 million leva, while the National Assembly has approved an excess amount of 15 million leva.

The higher revenues of the budget obtained above the plan are due to the increased efficiency of economic activities and to the efforts of workers collectives to overfulfill the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development. They are due to the expansion of socialist competition in honor of the 12th BCP Congress, and the remarkable 25th anniversary of the April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, as well as to the celebrations on the occasion of our state's 1,300th anniversary.

The lesser expenditures as compared with the revenues are a result of the increased effectiveness of control and the enhanced responsibility of economic and other socialist organizations in spending the financial means allotted to them by the budget.

The overfulfillment of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1982 is justifying our hopes for a favorable implementation of the budget in 1982.

The 1983 draft budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ensures the necessary financial base for the implementation of state tasks as envisaged in the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

Minister Belcho Belchev stated as follows in closing his speech:

On behalf of the government, I ask you, esteemed comrade National Assembly deputies, to adopt the draft bill on the state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1983 and the accountability report on the implementation of the budget in 1981.

BONEV REPORT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU201230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 82 p 2, 3

[Report by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, to the 15 December National Assembly session in Sofia on the draft bill on the uniform plan for the 1983 socioeconomic development of Bulgaria]

[Text] The Council of Ministers submits to the National Assembly for discussion and approval the draft bill on the uniform plan for the country's 1983 socioeconomic development.

This draft bill submitted for the third year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is of decisive importance for the fulfillment of the plan. It is a result of a detailed creative discussion between all economic and other organizations, ministries, departments and okrug people's councils. The National Assembly decisions approved according to the accountability reports by individual ministers have also been taken into consideration.

The draft bill was discussed at sessions of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly permanent commissions. It was also discussed and approved by the BCP Central Committee plenum.

Briefly said, the draft bill on the uniform plan for the country's 1983 socioeconomic development is a wide range collective deed by all levels of the country's party, state, economic, and scientific management cadres.

A point of departure in preparing the draft bill for 1983 was the fact that the annual distribution for 1983 is included in the Eighth 5-Year Plan as adopted by the fourth session of the Eighth National Assembly. That is why our efforts were primarily aimed in two main directions:

First, the necessary socioeconomic, technical, technological, organizational, and integrational conditions must be created to consistently fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a whole and to implement the latest theoretical elaborations and practical approaches included in the remarkable speeches by Comrade Todor Zhivkov after the congress.

Second, one has to discover where there are substantial changes in the conditions for production and for sales and, in accordance with the demands of the new economic approach and of its mechanism, necessary specifications in the 1983 state plans and tasks must be made.

In achieving this point the government had the invaluable personal assistance of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. We express deep gratitude for his assistance and for the great attention which he has always given to the problems of planning the management of the national economy.

The brilliant and rich speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered at the BCP Central Committee plenum yesterday is an example of this assistance. In his speech he comprehensively analyzed the socioeconomic and cultural development of the country and used his appropriate depth farsightedness and Marxist-Leninist approach to determine the topical tasks facing us not only in 1983 but also in the future, particularly in further implementing the course followed by the party toward comprehensively intensifying and consistently implementing the new economic approach and its mechanism in all spheres of the national economy and in each social activity. Very valuable were his concise instructions on updating production by implementing a principled new technology and perfecting the organizational process, the organization of labor and production -- particularly the latest-type brigades -- and the concentration and specialization of production on the basis of the "multiple goal-oriented" approach. His instructions on conserving processed and raw materials along the path toward new structures and on decisively improving the quality of production were also very valuable.

It is beyond doubt that "the basic points of the party conception of a new labor code" and the decisions of the BCP Central Committee plenum which ended yesterday will impact on the National Assembly discussion of the draft bill on the uniform plan and on the state budget, and on the work to implement them, particularly on putting together and fulfilling the counterplans by the worker's collectives.

On the Basic Results of the Socioeconomic Development of the Country During the First 2 Years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

The ascending socioeconomic and cultural development of the country continues as a result of the active political and organizational activity of the party, state, economic, trade union, and other social organs and organizations, and the broad participation of the working collectives in the all-people socialist competition for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

We report to the National Assembly with satisfaction that a high pace of economic growth has been achieved during the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

We expect the following: an increase of the national revenue by 10 percent, or an average annual growth of 4.8 percent, while the uniform 5-year plan envisages only 3.8 percent; and a growth of labor productivity by 8.7 percent. The plan on production profits has been significantly overfulfilled.

Basic funds of 15.4 billion leva were commissioned during 1981 and 1982. Major construction objects such as the third and fourth reactors of the Kozloduy nuclear electric powerplant, the Maritsa-Iztok -- 3 thermo-electric powerplant with a capacity of 210 megawatts, the Neftokhim state economic combine, about 248 km of electrified railroads and other projects have been commissioned.

Industry -- the leading branch of the national economy -- continues to develop at a stable pace. During 1981 the volume of industrial production increased 4.3 percent, and is expected to increase 5.3 percent in 1982.

Many economic organizations significantly increased the production of products of special importance for the national economy, such as, electric power, multipurpose machines, memory devices, synthetic rubber, synthetic resins and glues, and so forth.

The progressive transformation of the production structure has continued. Machine building, the chemical industry and power supply are developing at an accelerating pace.

After the significant increase of agricultural production in 1981, this year we had a good harvest of many basic grain crops. The purchasing of basic cattle-husbandry products increased. It is expected that the total volume of the agrarian production for both years will increase 10.4 percent, or an annual average of 5.1 percent, while the envisaged average annual increase for the 5-year period is expected to be 3.4 percent.

The revenues from transportation activity and communications corresponds to the pace envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The stable economic growth and the further construction of the material-technical basis allowed us during the last 2 years to take a new and significant step toward implementing the BCP December program on increasing the people's standard of living. It is expected that the real revenue of the population per capita will increase 9 percent, and the public consumption funds 11.8 percent, while the 5-year plan envisages respectively 6.2 and 7 percent.

In implementing the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress in the area of social security, the pensions of almost 400,000 co-op peasants have been increased 32 percent since January 1982, while various deductions of working pensioners have been cancelled.

The past 2 years were decisive in constructing auxiliary plots, stores and service shops at plants. Now our domestic market is richer, more diversified and closer to the consumers. The consumption of the population per capita has increased. The consumption of meat and meat products has increased by 6 kg per capita; milk and milk products -- 7.5 kg; vegetables -- 10 kg; fruits -- 11 kg; and so forth.

Some 143,000 new apartments have been commissioned.

The health services net has expanded. Better conditions and material preconditions of satisfying the spiritual needs of the people have been created. Education, art, and culture are successfully developing, and the socialist way of life is being consolidated.

Our participation in the international division of labor is also developing positively. During 1981 the trade exchange increased 11.6 percent, and 9 percent in 1982. Our country's participation in the socialist economic integration, especially our

comprehensive coming together with the USSR, occupies a leading place in our life. The People's Republic of Bulgaria finished 1981 and 1982 with a positive balance of payments with the nonsocialist states.

Those are only a few facts which characterize our economic, cultural, and social progress. They reveal the truth about the development of our socialist motherland and demonstrate the correctness and wisdom of the Leninist April economic strategy of the BPC.

Along with the great and clear successes and the general implementation of the uniform plan's tasks, in 1981 and 1982 some economic units could not fulfill their state plan tasks set by the government. Thus, for example, during the January-October 1982 period nine economic organizations, namely, the mining energy combines Maritsa-Iztok, Maritsa Bassain, Georgi Dimitrov and Bobov Dol; the state metallurgy combines L.I. Brezhnev in Kremikovtski and Lenin; the economic chemical combines Devnya and Neftokhim and the cellulose and paper state economic trust exceeded the planned allotment of coal, electric power, mazut, natural gas, coke, cast iron, and other valuable raw materials and materials.

Despite the good agrarian harvest, less beans, tomatoes and apples as well as other important products for the population were harvested than in 1981.

Some production capacities are being commissioned too slowly. There is no justification for the current scope of construction. Subsequently, the quality of construction of separate projects is low.

The solution to the problems in technological progress has not reached the level of the requirements of the course of general intensification. The importance of production and labor organization continues to be underestimated.

There are also weaknesses in other sectors. The government is reviewing them on a timely basis and adopting the necessary measures to correct them. All central and local, state, economic, and social organs and organizations and all working people must pay special attention to correcting these weaknesses.

Despite the weaknesses which have been allowed and the difficulties on the international market, the positive results reached during the past 2 years are an important precondition for the country's further socioeconomic development.

The draft law on the uniform plan secures the necessary conditions FOR THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY DURING 1983 [capitalized passage in boldface] in accordance with the main task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The working man, the citizen of developed socialism continues steadily to be in the center of attention. We can note with satisfaction that despite the complex international conditions and despite the negative effect of the energy-raw material and foreign currency crisis of the West on our economy, the draft of the uniform plan corresponds with the task set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, namely, to guarantee goods and services suiting the increased purchasing ability of the people.

It is envisaged that the real revenue of the population per capita, one of the basic criteria of the standard of living, will increase in 1982 almost 2.8 percent. This corresponds to the average annual growth confirmed by the 5-year plan law. The labor wages will be the basic income source of the working people, with the average monthly salary reaching 200 leva.

Public consumption funds will increase no less than 3.5 percent, reaching 6,785,000,000 leva. In 1983 they will increase per capita of the population by 760 leva. The means for developing health protection, education, culture, leisure, physical culture, and tourism are increasing. The funds for pensions will increase 6.4 percent, and their absolute value will reach 2.1 billion leva. The average monthly pension will

be 82 leva. The means for improving the nutritional value of the working people's cafeteria food and for supporting the young generation have been secured.

The accelerated increase of commodity funds and services for the population, in comparison with its purchasing capability, has been secured. The production of consumer goods to the tune of 450 million leva more than in 1982 has been envisaged.

The retail trade exchange will increase 4.1 percent in comparison with the expected implementation of the 1982 plan.

The 1983 consumption of basic foodstuffs per capita will reach 69 kg of meat and meat products, 8.5 kg of fish and fish products, 211 liters of milk and milk products, 36.2 kg of sugar and sugar products, 123 kg of vegetables, 130 kg of fruits and so forth.

We shall better satisfy the consumption of nonedible goods such as wool, cotton, and silk fabrics, color television sets, automatic washing machines, ranges, house china and glass utensils, construction materials and many other things.

Along with implementing the state tasks on increasing commodity funds, the population will receive additional quantities of basic foodstuffs through the system of settlements' self-sufficiency and through the auxiliary plots of plants and organizations. The share of fashion and luxury goods will increase. Additional goods will be received from low- and medium-capacity plants constructed with the cooperation of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and from the industry's by-products.

The material-technical basis of public nutrition and everyday life services continues to improve.

It is planned that the transportation and communications services will be improved. In 1983 there will be 207 seats in the railroad transportation system for every 10,000 citizens, as compared with 200 in 1982. The number of telephones for personal use will also increase. For every 1,000 citizens there will be 103 telephones instead of 93.

Construction related to supplying populated areas with water will have priority in the area of communal economy and urbanization. The heating of apartments will be expanded.

Some 73,000 new apartments will be constructed in 1983.

Some 266,000 leva have been envisaged for environmental protection, and significant means have been allocated for improving labor conditions and safety and traffic organization, order and safety.

The continuation of the accelerated and comprehensive development of preventive medicine has been envisaged. The clinic services for the population will increase from 42.0 percent in 1982 to 47.0 percent in 1983, and their quality and effectiveness will improve.

The registration of children in all kinds of kindergartens will reach 88.7 percent, with some 66.5 percent of children being registered in full-day kindergartens. During 1983 1,000 new classrooms will be constructed, and 7,900 new places in full-day kindergartens will be provided. The construction of the higher education's material basis will continue.

The draft plan secures the further development of socialist culture and increases in its role in forming the spiritual image of the socialist worker. The total number of published books will be 7.1 copies per capita, and of newspapers -- 148 copies.

The stable pace of our development is the economic basis and guarantee for increasing the population's standard of living.

During 1983 the national revenue will increase 3.8 percent in comparison with 1983. This pace of increase secures the achievement of the 20 percent growth envisaged by the 5-year plan. If a 1 percent increase of the national revenue in the Seventh 5-Year Plan corresponded to the absolute amount of 150 million leva in 1983 the amount would be 230 million leva.

The basic proportion between accumulation and consumption in spending the national revenue will be preserved approximately on the level of the 5-year plan tasks.

The entire growth of the national revenue will be achieved as a result of increasing the social productivity of labor. It will increase most quickly in the strategic branches, production, and activities. While composing the counterplans, the economic organizations must reveal new possibilities for implementing this task by improving the socialist organization of labor.

The most rational utilization of the three elements of the production process -- the objects of labor, the means of labor, and the labor itself -- acquires an ever growing importance under contemporary conditions. The plan envisages a higher efficiency in using shifts and utilizing production capacities, as well as a more economic utilization of raw material and energy resources. The working collectives have a broad field of activity in this area while putting together the counter plans. In 1983 we must develop with a new scope the movement to strictly save materials, fuels and energy, and to rationally and better utilize raw material resources.

The 1983 draft of the uniform plan attributes special attention to the investment and scientific-technological policy and to further constructing a material-technical basis adequate for developed socialism.

The capital investments will reach 7.54 billion leva, 5.4 billion of which will be used for developing the capacities of material production.

The hitherto results prove that it is necessary for investors to try to increase the modernization and reorganization of the new construction on a new quality level. According to the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress this modernization and reorganization must be conducted in accordance with the achievements of scientific-technical progress and must introduce as a matter of principle new technologies and organization of production and labor.

The 1983 draft plan devotes special attention to concentrating capital investments, accelerating the introduction of the basic funds and to decreasing the amount of incomplete construction. The amount of new construction has decreased in comparison with previous years.

New and major objects will be commissioned in 1983. Among them: the Rakovski steel foundry, second stage; the wood processing plants in Yakoruda and Batak; the Beroe robot scientific-production plant in Stara Zagora; the steel foundry shop of the Radomir heavy machine building plant; the ammonia producing shop of the Stara Zagora economic chemical combine and so forth. The share of incomplete construction within the volume of capital investments will decrease almost 7.6 percent; however, its relative share will remain significant.

The 1983 uniform plan secures means for implementing the tasks of the scientific-technological progress, confirmed by the programs "automatization," "electronization," "effective use of material resources" and others. Significant resources have been allocated to scientific research and engineering-innovating activity.

The economic organizations have to implement almost 360 tasks of national significance by introducing 91 developments in the production of new and improved articles, 87 developments in the production of new and perfected technologies, 46 developments in increasing the degree of automatization of production, labor, management and so forth.

The main tasks of the engineering-innovating and scientific organizations in 1983 are: to create as a matter of principle new technologies, machine systems, and new articles with high scientific capacity, low material capacity, and labor and energy capacity; to introduce the leading foreign and domestic experience; and to secure a real increase in the social productivity of labor and a decrease in the prime cost of production.

The 1983 draft plan takes a new step toward applying the multiple-goal oriented approach as an important means of further perfecting the branch structure of production. It is on this basis that concentration, specialization, and division of production are developing and that the proportion between the general and specialized branches of economy is improving.

What are the essential elements that characterize the development of the economy's separate branches?

It has been envisaged that industrial production will increase 4.8 percent in 1983.

The production of electric power and thermopower will increase 5.2 percent in comparison with 1982, the increase being mainly the product of nuclear energy and the thermoelectric plants working with local coal.

The production of ferrous metallurgy will increase 6.3 percent. In the area of nonferrous metallurgy new technology for the complex utilization of raw materials and for expanding their own raw material basis will be introduced.

The draft plan envisages the accelerated development of machine building and electronics by increasing their production in 1983 by 9.1 percent. A higher pace of growth than the average branch pace is envisaged for the heavy investment machine building -- 13.7 percent; shipbuilding -- 14.2 percent; computing and organizational equipment -- 15.7 percent; hydraulics -- 11.4 percent; communication equipment -- 23.1 percent; and so forth. In order to more quickly implement the strategic line of complex automatization and mechanization of production it has been envisaged that the production of robots and industrial manipulators, automatic technological modules, technological lines, equipment for complex objects and so forth will be developed at an accelerated pace. It has been envisaged that the share of electronic and machine building articles connected in subsystems and systems and designed for domestic use and for export will be increased.

The production of the chemical industry will increase 9.7 percent. The highest pace of increase is reserved for the production of synthetic rubber, plastic, synthetic resin and glue, cosmetic articles, sulphuric acid, light-weight paper, fertilizers, and so forth.

The light industry production will increase 3.6 percent in 1983. The production of the food industry will increase 4.5 percent in comparison with 1982.

The agrarian production will increase 2.7 percent in comparison with 1982. The main factor in developing agriculture is the further increase in the production of grain and fodder in accordance with the postulates of the national conference which took place this year.

The plan envisages expanding irrigated areas further and increasing the supply of fertilizers and equipment. Some structural changes in grain production are being implemented. They will secure the fuller and more rational utilization of soil.

The volume of construction in comparison with 1982 will increase 3.7 percent. The industrialization of construction will increase by utilizing new construction scaffoldings and elements with a higher degree of perfection, and by mechanizing the basic and finishing works.

The transportation system will develop in accordance with the production increase in other branches of the national economy and with the increased requirements in servicing the population. In comparison with 1982 the volume of transported cargo will increase 5.6 percent. Conditions have been created for successfully implementing the task of giving priority to developing railroad transportation by continuing the modernization of trains and increasing the amount of electric and double railroad lines.

The draft plan envisages the further development of communications. The number of telephones will increase 7.8 percent; the number of private telephones will increase by 11.3 percent.

As a result of developing separate branches and implementing progressive construction changes in the national economy, the production of the following basic products per capita in 1983 will reach: 4,643 kWh of electric energy, 396 kg of ferrous rolled metal, 127 kg of mineral fertilizers, 640 kg of cement, 42 square meters of cotton and cotton-like fabric, 1,093 kg of grain, 21 liters of vegetable oil and so forth.

It is obvious that the structure of production will develop in a progressive direction. As far as improving the structure of the microlevel of the separate plants is concerned, this is still a problem. The assortment structure is changing slowly. The pace of renewing articles and increasing their quality is insufficient. Those are now the main questions which must focus the attention and efforts of all.

The territorial section of the 1983 uniform plan is characterized by three quality new elements:

First, the territorial plan has been composed under the conditions of applying the new economic approach and its mechanism in the management of territorial units. This fact introduced essential changes in the content and goals set by the plans of the okrugs and the conurbation systems during the next year. The confirmed indexes are closely connected with the fuller implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency of the conurbation systems along the road of more rationally utilizing resources and increasing the effectiveness of production.

Second, the territorial plan was put together after the decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the accelerated socioeconomic development of the fourth and fifth functional type conurbation systems in the border areas and the Strandzha-Sakar region. In this context almost 9 percent of the apartment construction has been assigned to these regions' people's councils. Some 52 schools with almost 300 rooms, 65 full-day kindergartens, 130 water-supply systems and so forth will be constructed in these regions.

The most important thing now is that the okrug and municipal people's councils rationally utilize the resources that have been granted to them and increase the effectiveness of production.

Third, the territorial section of the plan has been put together on the basis of the program approach. The development programs of the fourth and fifth functional type conurbation systems, the border regions and the Strandzha-Sakar region, and of the conurbation systems, which are of great importance for the national economy -- such as Burgas, Dimitrovgrad, the area of the Maritsa-Iztok industrial complex and so forth -- have been taken into consideration.

Priority has been given to constructing water supply systems, and it has been envisaged that construction will be completed on additional water supply systems in the cities of Nova Zagora, Velingrad, Rakovski, Ardino, Isperikh, Cherven Bryag and so forth. The improvement of the water supply of northeastern Bulgaria from the Danube River and the construction of the Popina water supply system will continue, and the water supply of Kyustendil city will improve.

In the area of health protection, the construction of hospitals in Silistra, Shumen, Sliven, Burgas and so forth as well as the construction of clinics will continue. Special attention will be devoted to constructing and expanding health protection services and auxiliary medical establishments in smaller settlements and conurbation systems.

The plan creates conditions for expanding the activity and strengthening the basis of "urbanization construction" economic enterprises in the municipal people's councils, and especially in small towns. The volume of construction will increase 7.7 percent in comparison with the expected implementation of the 1982 plan.

While specifying the 1983 plan for Sofia city we were guided by the instruction of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on developing Sofia as the economic, scientific, administrative, and cultural center of the country, and as an exemplary socialist city. Conditions have been created for gradually overcoming the discrepancies between the factors constructing and those providing services to cities.

Some 16,400 apartments will be constructed in Sofia. New buses, trollies and so forth will be provided for better meeting the transportation needs of the population. Significant resources have been allocated for completing the big projects of producing bread and developing the trade system and the material basis of the everyday life services.

In order to implement these and other tasks during 1983, Sofia will receive 32 million leva capital investment and 12 million leva in foreign currency in addition to the amount provided by the 5-year state plan.

Many okrugs will participate with equipment and labor resources in implementing Sofia's construction program.

Several days ago there was a joint meeting of the bureau of the Council of Ministers and the executive committee of the Sofia City People's Council which adopted the necessary measures for the complex development of the capital.

The successful development of our economy requires its active participation in the international division of labor and first of all in socialist economic integration.

The 1983 draft plan envisages increasing the volume and perfecting the structure of foreign trade exchange. Despite the unfavorable atmosphere for economic relations with the nonsocialist countries which has been created, the total volume of the trade exchange will increase almost 8 percent.

As previously, the backbone of our foreign trade relations in 1983 will be the strengthening of the socialist economic integration and elevating our relations with the USSR onto a higher level. In accordance with the general scheme on specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, the comprehensive coming together between the two countries will continue.

The trade exchange with the developing countries will continue. A substantial part of this trade exchange will be conducted on the basis of industrial production sharing and scientific-technical and investment cooperation.

The foreign trade relations with the developed socialist countries will continue to develop.

The characteristics of the draft of the uniform plan on the socioeconomic development of the country for 1983 show that the basic indices for the third year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan have been preserved and improved. Their implementation has been secured with the necessary conditions and resources. This applies to the indices at the national level and to the state plan tasks of the economic organizations.

The specifications of the state plan tasks of the economic organizations for 1983 have been worked out while strictly observing the postulates on the character of the state and the counter plan and in accordance with the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism. The reserves revealed by the working collectives have not been confiscated for the state tasks.

Changes aimed at improving the indices have been made only when the state plan has secured additional material, financial and currency resources, or when the price of production obtained in the international market has increased.

Changes aimed at decreasing the indices have been made when there were changes in the objective conditions that did not depend on the working collectives, when capacities had not been commissioned, when there had been lack of certain raw and other materials and when the realization of production had been aggravated.

The consistent and creative application of the new economic approach and its mechanism and the organization of the composition and implementation of the counter plans have a decisive importance for implementing the 1983 plan. "The question of questions now is to implement the postulate of the 12th BCP Congress that all component elements of the new economic approach and its mechanism are comprehensively applied in every economic organization, every brigade and in all social activity."

The counter plans must become a real expression of the creativity and experience of the working collectives and turn into really complex scientific-technical, production, financial, and social developments with which the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state tasks can be secured. Now it is especially important to guarantee the accelerated introduction of the modern achievements of the scientific-technological progress in the leading experience of production everywhere and by all. This must be done with the collaboration of scientific-research institutes, the higher education establishments, and the engineering-innovating organizations, the ministries and other departments, and the people's councils. With their engineering projects and multiple-goal oriented developments, the working collectives must include the revealed reserves in their counter plans.

What are these reserves?

They are first of all in:

-- the fuller utilization of production capacities;

-- perfecting the socialist organization of labor;

-- saving raw materials, fuels, and energy in comparison with confirmed limits;

-- improving the management of the investment process;

-- the better utilization of the self-sufficiency of the conurbation systems and the auxiliary plots;

-- increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade relations.

The government and its organs will most energetically cooperate in putting together the counter plans and will secure the conditions for putting them into effect. Simultaneously, I would like to express the government's confidence that the people's representatives will contribute in the future as they have up until now in putting together and implementing the counter plans of the working collectives and in putting the party instructions into effect.

The draft bill on the 1983 uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development corresponds with the aspirations and basic interests of the Bulgarian people. It creates conditions for continuing the comprehensive progress of our motherland, improving the people's well-being and consolidating the socialist way of life, regardless of the complicated international political and economic conditions.

The tasks set are in total accordance with the BCP April line and with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. They correspond with our people's powers and ability.

On behalf of the government, I ask you to discuss and adopt the draft bill on the 1983 uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

ENERGY, AGRICULTURE ASPECTS OF 1983 PLAN

AU152015 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 15 (BTA) -- The bills on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in 1983, and on the budget of the country next year, as submitted for discussion at the eighth session of the Eighth National Assembly, which opened here today, provide for a stable and dynamic development of the national economy. This opinion was expressed here today at the session by the deputies.

It was stressed that efforts for the development of the national economy are aimed at a meeting to a fuller extent of the constantly growing material and cultural demands of the population. One of the key conclusions to be drawn is that the submitted bills are in unison with the requirements of the economic mechanism currently in force in Bulgaria.

The minister of power generation, Mr Nikola Todoriev said that it is expected that next year the total consumption of electric energy in the country will amount to 44.5 milliard kWh. This year the output of electric energy will increase by 3.5 milliard kWh compared with last year, while in the coming year it will rise by 1.4 milliard kWh as against this year's figures. The planned rate of growth of the power generating industry will be implemented upon the basis of an ever wider use of local energy sources, among which low-calorie coal in the country. Bulgaria has worked out a unique system for the burning of low-calorie coal. It is envisaged that the production of electric energy in the Kozlodoy atomic power plant will rise by 11.6 percent. Next year the coal output will rise by 4.1 million tons.

The chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, said that next year the agriculture and the food industry should ensure 21.7 percent of the national income of the country and 44.8 percent of the consumer goods as compared to 1980, in 1983 the volume of agricultural production is expected to grow by 11 percent and the food industry by 9.7 percent. The output of grain should be increased by 25.8 percent. The speaker said that next year there should be a turning point in the integral work on the application of the economic approach in agriculture and especially in livestock breeding. New intensive technologies will be introduced in plant breeding, as well as new high-yielding plant varieties and hybrids. Mr Aleksandur Petkov dwelt on the implementation of some of the tasks this year. He assessed the year as successful for the Bulgarian agriculture. A record grain output has been achieved. As compared to 1981, 1,400 thousand [figure as received] extra tons of grain have been produced. Overfulfilled is the plan for animal products, tobacco, milk, grapes, cotton and other important crops. In the result of the good achievements the market was better stocked with staple products this year.

The people's deputies, who took the floor, pointed out that the results of the fulfillment of the planned quotas in the first two years of the eight five-year period (1981-1985), as well as the economic growth expected next year will ensure the realization of the five-year plan for the socio-economic development of the country.

LILOV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU212128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The BCP delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which had attended the 11th Greek Communist Party [KKE] Congress at the invitation of the KKE, has returned home.

LATE REPORT: SOFIA TRIAL OF TWO ITALIANS BEGINS

AU221120 Sofia BTA in English 0915 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 December (BTA) -- On August 2, the two Italian citizens, Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin, were arrested for photographing a number of military sites. Films with the stills of these sites have been discovered with them.

During the preliminary inquest the arrested Italians have been granted the opportunity to meet officers of the Italian Embassy in Bulgaria and their relatives.

A body of the Sofia City Court -- the criminal college, chaired by Mikhail Atanasov, with the participation of the city prosecutor Atanas Atanasov -- opened today the trial of a case against Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin.

Although there is no legal help agreement operative between Bulgaria and Italy, the chairman of the court admitted at the hearing Italian lawyer Rodolfo Lena, engaged by the relatives of Farcetti.

The trial is attended by Alessandro Pietro-Marci, who is temporarily in charge of the Italian Embassy in Bulgaria, by Bulgarian and Italian journalists accredited here.

The court has established the identity of the two defendants. Paolo Farsetti was born on October 2, 1948 in the town of Arezzo, and Gabriella Trevisin was born on January 9, 1956 in the town of Roncada.

After announcing the schedule of the procedure, the court appointed translators to the defendants and explained to them their rights.

Defendants Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin asked for new witnesses, to be examined who live in Italy. The court complied with their request with a view to guarantee them their processual [as received] rights and the first clarification of the case.

The court allowed the examination of all the witnesses requested and due to this the case was adjourned.

'LARGE-SCALE PROTESTS' TO SHULTZ TOUR NOTED

LD190058 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Throughout the week we have been informing you about the talks held in Western Europe by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The following commentary is devoted to his trip, which has now ended:

Guided by the saying "All's well that ends well," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Britain at the end of his almost 2-week-long tour, which took him to seven Western European countries. In doing this he apparently proceeded from the assumption that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has for some time now been following obediently Washington's line of confrontation. One could say that as far as Margaret Thatcher is concerned, she did not disappoint George Shultz's hopes for a good end. But even the nicest sounding declarations, about unity will not conceal Shultz's persisting problems, with which he had to wrestle in some countries. Moreover, it could be said that he had mixed success in achieving the two main objectives of American policy in Europe -- that is, the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles and arrangement of coordinated economic pressure against the socialist countries.

Thus, for instance, the Dutch Government, although confirming its willingness to take part in the preparations for siting new nuclear missiles, nevertheless left it to the parliament to make a final decision about them. In Paris the American secretary of state declared at a press conference that he had succeeded in achieving an agreement on both military and economic issues. Immediately after his departure, however French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson denied that France gave in to United States pressure and agreed on a common discriminatory policy on trade with the Soviet Union.

Shultz did not have an easy task in Spain either. As is known, Spain has suspended its integration into NATO and intends to submit the issue of the country's entry into this organization to the nation in the form of a referendum. In addition, the government has asked for a new text of the treaties on the American bases in the country. Thus one may observe from such a simple count of Spanish viewpoints that Secretary Shultz had especially difficult and complicated conditions during his talks in Madrid.

It would, however, be a simplification to recall merely problems that accompanied George Shultz on his tour. Many West European governments accepted his plans and proposals with agreement. At the same time, one must note the fact that such subordinations to U.S. policy were accompanied by large-scale protests. Broad groups of the population thus expressed their opposition to the course of action taken by their respective governments, which by willingly following Washington's line are increasing the danger of a military confrontation on the continent of Europe. It is this new, broadly based wave of the peace and anti-American movement which is a factor with which not a few West European politicians will have to deal in the future.

VATICAN 'ATTACK' ON PACEM IN TERRIS DECRIED

AU201800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Karel Hruza, not further identified: "The Vatican Against the Peace and Civil Commitment of Our Clergy" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] SINCE THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION TOOK OFFICE, THE ATTACKS ON THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY HAVE INTENSIFIED. OUR COUNTRY IS BEING ACCUSED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, OF ALLEGEDLY FAILING TO OBSERVE THE CIVIL RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS SELF-REALIZATION AND THE FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

A PARTY TO THIS ORCHESTRATED CAMPAIGN IS NOT ONLY THE INFAMOUS INFLAMMATORY RADIO STATION BASED IN MUNICH, BUT ALSO THE AUSTRIAN RADIO AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA. THE CAMPAIGN HAS PRODUCED AN ECHO EVEN BEHIND THE WALLS OF THE VATICAN, WHOSE RADIO STATION IS ALSO TRYING TO BECOME INVOLVED IN IT. THE AUTHORS OF THESE SLANDEROUS ARTICLES AND SPEECHES LIKE TO POSE AS CHRISTIANS. STRANGELY ENOUGH, THEY DO NOT SEEM TO MIND THAT LYING AND SLANDER RUN FUNDAMENTALLY COUNTER TO CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

The fact that there is calm in our homeland and that people of diverse philosphical and religious beliefs work side by side in harmony is a thorn in the flesh of these slanderers. Atheists and believers, Catholics and followers of other denominations take part jointly in the building efforts and are not willing to let themselves be set against one another because of different opinions. They all wish for one thing -- to live and work in peace and quiet and free of the fear of war, destruction and human suffering.

These noble and humane ideas also represent the basic content of the work of the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy. The movement was created more than 30 years ago and its founders included some outstanding Czech and Slovak Catholic clergymen -- Josef Plojhar, Alexander Horak, Josef Benes, Jozef Lukacevic -- who, in their work for peace and the homeland, followed the traditions of the clergymen-awakeners such as Dobrovsky, Trebizsky, Moyses, Bear and others.

The ascent of Pope John XXIII to the Holy See marked the beginning of a gradual change in the attitude of the center of world Catholicism toward the socialist states. The Vatican came to understand that the future world would develop along the socialist path and this realistic approach was also reflected in Rome's relationship with Czechoslovakia. Negotiations between our republic and the Vatican were resumed. John XXIII revoked the church penalties imposed on those Czech and Slovak clergymen who made no secret of their patriotic stance and their readiness to take part in building socialism. The Vatican stopped its attacks on the Peace Movement of Catholic clergy. Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, the then Vatican under secretary of state (today he is the pope's first deputy), visited the home of Josef Plojhar, chairman of the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy and minister of health. In a 2-hour talk which I attended, he asked that THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY "CONTINUE TO HELP ESTABLISH GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE." The fact is that even some of the present Catholic bishops -- such as Josef Vrana, bishop of Olomouc; Jozef Feranec, bishop of Banska Bystrica; or Jan Pasztor, bishop of the old Nitra diocese -- have come from the ranks of active functionaries of the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy. Today's Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, too, following his appointment as bishop, was a member of the Central Committee of the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy. When taking the oath of loyalty prescribed by law, he expressed thanks in writing to J. Plojhar and the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy for their uncommon initiative and support in naming him archbishop of Prague.

In the crisis-ridden years 1968-1969, the clericalist underground saw a chance to launch an attack on socialism in Czechoslovakia. One of the first goals pursued by the clericalists was the destruction of the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy. The vast majority of its leaders were deprived of their functions in the church.

However, hundreds of Catholic clergymen did not let themselves be confused in their work. In 1969 they resumed their patriotic work in the newly established PACEM IN TERRIS (PEACE ON EARTH) ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLIC CLERGY, which set for itself the task of seeking, alongside other CSSR citizens, the strengthening of peace and friendship among nations and, from Christian positions and in keeping with the program of the national front, more effectively serving and helping in developing the socialist society.

This positive, peace-promoting and constructive approach of the Catholic clergymen associated in Pacem in Terris and their readiness to support, from positions of Christian philosophy, the peace and building policy of the National Front government apparently go strongly against the grain of some peace-spoilers. The clericalist activities resent the fact that in February 1980, at the second congress of the movement, its chairman Prelate Antonin Vesely said: "WE HAVE UNEQUIVOCALLY SUPPORTED AND WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT FROM CHRISTIAN POSITIONS THE PEACE POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION, OUR GOVERNMENT, THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE." They dislike the fact that in the final document of its congress, Pacem in Terris reached this unambiguous conclusion: "CZECHOSLOVAK CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN WANT TO ASSIST IN THE HAPPY ADVANCEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST HOMELAND AND SEEK GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE."

In the last few months, concrete steps of a hostile character have been taken by some Vatican officials. They have decided to gradually liquidate this peace-promoting and patriotic association of the Czech and Slovak Catholic clergy.

Under a decree issued by Vatican Cardinal Oddi, the activity of clergymen in Pacem in Terris should be forbidden. The decree explicity states that high-level Catholic dignitaries (bishops and capitular and general vicars) must not attend any events organized by the association. Cardinal Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, has anxiously begun to see to it that this decree of the Roman Curia is consistently fulfilled in the CSSR. It must be said that THIS STEP OF THE VATICAN CANNOT BE CHARACTERIZED AS ANYTHING OTHER THAN AN ATTEMPT AT GROSS INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY. Some prelates obviously do not realize that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy vanished long ago, nor do they remember how severely the Roman Curia became compromised by its positive attitude toward fascism.

The attack on the peace-promoting activity of Catholic dignitaries in the CSSR went even further. Vrana, the bishop of Olomouc, and Feranec, the bishop of Banska Bystrica, were not allowed to depart for the worldwide interdenominational congress held in Moscow in May 1982, which was convened on the initiative of Pimen, patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church.

It is surely not without interest that the ban on any political -- and that means also peace-promoting -- activity was imposed just on the Czechoslovak Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy. So far we have not heard or read of any church dignitary or clergyman in some other socialist country being criticized by the Vatican for being involved in support of antisocialist policy. For example, the Polish Bishop Mr Tokarczuk, who is calling on Polish Catholics to disrupt the process of consolidation in the Polish People's Republic, is not being restricted in his activity.

The Vatican has a double standard. One for those who actively support the struggle for peace and the building of socialism and who are pleased by the successes of their country. Those are attacked, harassed and threatened with church penalties. The other is used for those who seek to destroy socialism -- those are glorified in Rome.

We address to the clericalist activists -- regardless of whether they are sitting in the Nepomuk Institute [v nepomucenu] of the Cyril and Methodius Institute in Rome, in Keonigstein in West Germany, or in the ranks of the so-called secret church in Czechoslovakia -- the following:

THE CSSR IS A COUNTRY WHERE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IS BASED ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND LAWS. OUR CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES ALL PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MOST PRECIOUS HUMAN RIGHT, FOR PEACE. THIS RIGHT IS GUARANTEED ALSO TO CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND MUST NOT BE DENIED THEM BY ANYONE!

It is our duty to ask: Why should an organization that wants to support the CSSR Government's peace efforts and a happy development within Czechoslovakia stop working? THE CSSR IS A SOVEREIGN STATE AND CANNOT ALLOW DECISIONS ABOUT THE CIVIL COMMITMENT OF ITS CITIZENS TO BE MADE IN THE VATICAN. We cannot permit Catholic priests involved in Pacem in Terris to be harassed for their peace-promoting and patriotic activities.

The CSSR highly regards the peace-promoting activity of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy as clearly expressed in CSSR President Gustav Husak's letter to the participants in its second statewide congress:

"I RECEIVE WITH PLEASURE YOUR ASSURANCE THAT THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES WANT TO CONTINUE TO ASSIST IN BRINGING ABOUT A FURTHER UPSURGE OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND A GOOD DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE STATE. OUR SOCIETY HIGHLY REGARDS THE WORK OF ALL BELIEVERS WHO ARE FULFILLING THEIR DUTIES AS CITIZENS AND THUS CONTRIBUTING TO BUILDING SOCIALISM. THAT IS ALSO WHY OUR STATE BODIES WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT YOUR ACTIVITIES AMONG BELIEVERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF PEACE AND THE HOMELAND."

'SIGNIFICANT CADRE CHANGES,' RECALLS REPORTED

AU211915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] In the past year and a half, significant cadre changes have been carried out in the CSSR, concerning several ministries and leading organs of economic and foreign trade organizations.

The ministers of industry, trade and justice in the Slovak Government have been recalled recently. There is no detailed information about these cadre changes, but it may be concluded that it is a matter of endeavors to improve the work of the leaders and to strengthen the cadre composition in the economy and other departments. These changes are in accord with the publicly expressed views that the party has the right and the duty to assess the work of its members and of all those who are entrusted with responsible duties in economic development.

NAGR REPORTS 99 PERCENT FULFILLMENT OF FOOD PLAN

LD212150 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] -- Gross agricultural production will reach 102,300 million crowns, which represents approximately 99 per cent of the plan, and market production will be overfulfilled by 101.7 per cent, Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Josef Nagr said here Tuesday at a press conference.

Czechoslovak agriculture achieved successful results in 1982, Josef Nagr said. This year's crop was one of the best in general. An average hectare (?yielded) 4 tonnes -- equals the level of other advanced European states. Nevertheless, the harvest fell short 870,000 tonnes of the plan, 11 million tonnes. It will affect livestock production where part of the grain necessary for feeding animals will have to be substituted with other fodder. On the [words indistinct] all grain necessary for [words indistinct] as well as for sowing is available the minister said.

The production of sugarbeet reached 8.15 million tonnes, i.e. 4.5 percent above the plan. This year's fruit crop was extremely big. Weather, however, negatively influenced the most important Czechoslovak oleaginous plant, rape, of which the harvest was 20 percent below the plan.

Livestock production had to cope with the consequences of last year's lower harvest by regulating numbers of farm animals, mainly pigs, Minister Magr said.

Meat supplies to the market were balanced and meat consumption is in tune with the planned 80.5 kilos per head annually. Although poultry was expected to be more advantageous following changes in meat prices, its consumption of 12.5 kilos per head annually is stagnating.

The minister said that small breeders this year delivered 35,000 heads of cattle and 106,000 sheep.

He added that Czechoslovakia is self-sufficient in 90 to 92 percent in the production of food. Deliveries abroad of the traditional export articles, sugar and malt, are to increase this year. Exports of hops, beer, fish and other products will remain on the level of the previous years.

BRIEFS

DISCONTINUED CAR SERIES -- The last T-148 automobile was produced in the Tatra Koprivnice plant on 14 December; after 10 years the series, which yielded 113,988 cars, is being discontinued. Almost 50 percent of the production was exported to the USSR. The car's successor, the T-815, has different dimensions and thus the production line for it has to be adjusted: In the meantime operations will be partly suspended and part of the workers transferred to makeshift workshops for the new series. However, the first cars of the new series should leave the production line on 3 January 1983. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS -- A protocol to the 1983 executive plan of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian journalists' unions has been signed in Budapest by M. Nolc, central secretary of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists, and his Hungarian counterpart A. Kiraly. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

SUGAR PROCUREMENT -- The sugar refineries in the Czech lands this year procured from each hectare planted with sugar beets 39.28 tons of roots on the average with a sugar content of 15.57 percent. This constitutes a production of 6,115 tons of polarization sugar [polarizacniho cukru]. Despite the fact that the sugar content was lower than planned, it was the highest in the past 15 years. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

FRUIT, VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT -- According to Richard Persl, deputy economic director general of the fruit and vegetable enterprise, the procurement of fruit is expected to total 198,500 tons this year, which will be three times higher than last year and about 30 percent above plan. As a result, the planned imports of tropical fruit will be 45,000 tons lower than last year. The procurement of vegetables is expected to be 318,000 tons, or 10 percent less than last year, Persl said. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL ON BASIC TREATY

LD221220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0207 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Dec (ADN) -- Under the headline "Ten Years of the Basic Treaty," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today published an editorial with the following text:

Ten years ago, on 21 December 1972, the Treaty on the Basis of Relations Between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed. This treaty is an important part of the European system of treaties that was established in the 1970's above all as a result of the peace initiative of the USSR and other socialist states. Its conclusion was an active contribution to detente and a decisive impetus for the process that led to the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and brought a change toward peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly relations in Europe.

The basic treaty put relations between the GDR and the FRG on the footing of international law necessary between sovereign states. Its core is the permanent recognition, deriving from recognition enshrined in international law, of the true position that has resulted as a result of the second world war and of post-war developments in the center of Europe, namely the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of each other and with contrasting social orders. Article 6 expressly states that the GDR and the FRG respect "the other's independence and autonomy in their internal and external affairs," and article 4 contains the undertaking "that neither of the two states can represent the other internationally or act in its name."

While 10 years is a short period in the lives of peoples, they have nevertheless convincingly demonstrated the importance and significance of the basic treaty. Despite the existing problems and difficulties, during these years progress has been achieved in the normalization of relations between the FRG and the GDR that would have been unthinkable previously. Apart from the basic treaty, many other mutually advantageous agreements and treaties have been concluded. Extensive mutual tourist and visitors' traffic developed. Trade and economic relations were continually expanded and extended to mutual advantage. The past 10 years have therefore emphatically proved: regulation of relations according to international law corresponds with the demands of peace and detente in Europe. With realism, circumspection and political vision, even complex issues can be solved to mutual advantage and in the peoples' interests.

At the same time it can be ascertained that a series of important issues still remain unsolved which belong to the most obvious practices in interstate relations, such as respect for the principle enshrined in international law of noninterference, respect for citizenship and personal sovereignty of the GDR, the up-grading of permanent missions into embassies, the joint regulation of the border along the Elbe River. These are, therefore, by no means "maximum demands." Neither can such issues be shelved with a reference to "differing legal positions." Those who believe they can negate international law in relations between the two states are setting up serious obstacles to the further normalization of relations and are held responsible if there are continual strains in relations between the two states. Theories about the existence of the German Reich with borders dating from 1937, and of the two states in Germany are in direct contradiction to the basic treaty, illusory and dangerous, and threaten peace and stability in Europe.

The past 10 years have shown that those who respect the results of World War II and post-war developments and proceed from the realities enshrined in the basic treaty and the system of European treaties, will make progress in relations. Any other attitude leads to a dead-end and harms Europe.

The main point of departure and the basic requirement for good-neighborly cooperation is that both German states should shape their relations on the basis of respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality, noninterference and mutual advantage. A key issue in relations between the two states is, therefore, that they should unconditionally respect each other as subjects of international law.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed at the fifth session of the SED Central Committee: "It is important that Bonn's policy, in line with the treaties concluded, should help to ensure that aggravation of the international situation is countered and that relations with the GDR are kept free of all obstacles hindering progress in these relations."

Article 5 of the basic treaty states that both German states shall contribute to security and cooperation in Europe and that they shall support efforts for arms limitation and disarmament, paiticularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons. This undertaking is more topical than ever in view of the course of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by imperialist circle's especially the United States.

This course harbors the real danger of wrecking the results of the policy of detente. The GDR regards safeguarding peace as the most imortant, all-embracing issue in relations between the two German states. In view of the fact that the state border between the GDR and the FRG is at the same time the dividing line between the two largest military groupings, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the two states bear special responsibility for peace and security. The policy of the FRG Government is not least assessed according to how the latter lives up to this responsibility. It is not confrontation and an embargo policy, the stationing of new missiles, and striving for military supremacy that serves the citizens of the two states, but a policy directed at peace, disarmament, and detente.

The matter in question is fulfillment of the commitment to which responsible politicians of both states pledge themselves to do everything possible to ensure that no war ever again starts from German soil. A central issue in this respect is currently the Brussels NATO missile decision, which plans the deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe, including the FRG. As you know, this is a case of changing the military balance in favor of NATO. In view of this, the GDR declares with utmost clarity: If the Brussels decision is implemented, it will have negative effects not only on the situation in Europe, on East-West relations. To believe that relations between the GDR and FRG can be disconnected from this is wrong. As you know, it was already stated by Erich Honecker at the Lake Werbellin meeting that good-neighborly relations cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The GDR is unswervingly continuing its constructive policy of peace and cooperation. It is adhering to its policy of peaceful coexistence with regard to the FRG. This is its basic position. It is based on striving for detente and security. The GDR would like to preserve and augment what has already been achieved in Europe through detente. It has brought much good to the two German states and must not be placed at risk. The GDR remains ready for dialogue and is interested in a constructive solution to practical issues to the mutual advantage of both sides. Relations between the two German states are of no small importance for stabilizing peace. The basic treaty is a good basis for their further development. If both states proceed from this basis it will continue to be possible in future to achieve progress in the interests of peace. What is necessary are reason, good will and an awareness of reality."

HONECKER ATTENDS USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD180000 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Fraternal USSR-GDR solidarity was the main point of a reception in Berlin tonight given by the Soviet ambassador, Petr Abrasimov, on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. He welcomed the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership.

GDR-USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETINGS HELD

Stoph Receives Kostandov

LD180036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph received on Friday Soviet Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov, who is in Berlin in his capacity as chairman of the Soviet delegation to the GDR-USSR Joint Commission to attend the commission's 31st meeting.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the high level of fraternal relations between both countries, which are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements between the central committees SED and the CPSU and their general secretaries for the benefit of both states and peoples.

In a comradely exchange of views on questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the agreements prepared by the joint commission were assessed to be a further important step toward the realization of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR up to 1990.

During the meeting it was emphasized that the talks held in several enterprises and institutions with general and enterprise directors, scientists, engineers and many other workers have shown that there are further conprehensive possibilities to deepen work sharing, specialization and cooperation, especially in those branches of industry which have a great influence on the speeding up of scientific-technological progress.

Willi Stoph expressed thanks to the joint commission for its constructive work and expressed the certainty that joint efforts in future too will be directed toward finding new ways to increase effectivity and performance and to implement even more resolutely the intensification and rationalization process by means of the unification of the potentials of both national economies.

Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR delegation, other members of the GDR delegation, and the members of the Soviet delegation took part in the meeting.

Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov was also present.

ADN Report on Discussions

LD171430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The 31st meeting of the GDR-USSR Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation discussed further measures for deepening bilateral cooperation. This was stated in a press release on the discussions which ended today. The delegations at the negotiations were headed by the deputy premiers of both states, Gerhard Schuerer and Leonid Kostandov.

In implementing the bilateral program of specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990, the press release says: "Both sides will increase their efforts for the realization of joint tasks in the development of science and technology as well as the introduction of modern technologies to ensure a steady and stable development of the national economy through intensively expanded production. Both sides consider this close and mutually beneficial cooperation in trade, science, and technology as an important contribution to the economic strengthening of the socialist community of states."

"The commission discussed tasks for the preparation of coordination between the national economic plans for 1986-90. It is envisaged that this coordination will start in 1983."

"The commission dealt with new agreements on cooperation in research and production. At the center of these agreements are the speeding up of scientific-technological progress, the increase of labor productivity, the increase of quality in production, as well as the achievement of a high degree of materials and energy economy. After significant results were achieved in the realization of the government agreement concluded in 1977 in the field of microelectronics concerning the development and implementation of new technologies, specialized equipment and modular units, a new government agreement was concluded at the meeting on long-term cooperation up to 1990," the press release states.

"Of great significance for bilateral cooperation is the conclusion of an agreement on industrial cooperation in the production and equipment for the natural gas pipeline. Cooperation in this field contributes to securing a long-term, stable supply of natural gas by joint effort for the national economies."

"The commission discussed new projects on deepening and expanding cooperation in the sphere of consumer goods production. These projects are intended to modernize, reequip, and intensify enterprises, to increase production and improve quality, as well as to expand the range of consumer goods to better satisfy the needs of the populations of both countries.

"Thus an agreement was reached on household sewing machines. This agreement envisages comprehensive cooperation in the reequipment and intensification of production in Wittenberg and Podolsk enterprises. Five further agreements in light industry contain the task of increasing the production of sewing thread, shoes, gloves, and other consumer goods and to jointly start work to intensify production, to use new technologies and to improve the quality of the products."

"The commission discussed measures aimed at closer cooperation in foodstuffs' production. It noted that on the basis of the scientific-technological progress achieved by both countries and the existing potential, good conditions are given for closer cooperation in this sphere for the realization of the CPSU Central Committee Food Program. The ministers were requested to prepare the required treaties and agreements.

"The commission also dealt with proposals by the ministries for a further deepening of production specialization in the metal processing industry. In the area of milking systems and milk cooling technology, the GDR Ministry for General Agricultural, Engineering and Vehicle Construction and the USSR Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production agreed on the continuation of the mutually beneficial cooperation as well as cooperation in the development of new milking systems."

"In another agreement, scientific-technological cooperation, specialization and cooperation in the area of electrical measuring technology and automatic control technology was agreed upon. This allows the setting up of effective quantity production in both countries and the complete coverage of demand.

"In the chemical industry the existing cooperation agreements in selected rubber products are to be continued and expanded in accordance with a protocol signed at the meeting on the existing government agreement," it is further stated.

During the meeting, there were discussions on combines, enterprises, and institutes in the GDR on the state of implementation of earlier agreements. Members of the commission and experts discussed plans for deepening cooperation in enterprises and research institutions.

Protocol Signed

LD171852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0950 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- With significant results for the further realization of the program of specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990, the 31st meeting of the GDR-USSR Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended successfully on Friday. In its discussions lasting several days, the commission started from the basis of the fundamental agreements between the party and state leaderships of both countries for a closer integration between the two national economies with the aim of increased labor productivity as well as more effective in social progress.

Chairman of the commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a protocol on the meeting. This envisages starting in 1983 with the coordination of both countries national economic plans for the period 1986-1990.

Specialist ministers from both sides signed further new agreements on cooperation in such important fields of the national economy as microelectronics, machine construction, and the consumer goods and chemical industries. The following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo were present: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Krolikowski, Guenther Mittag, and Alfred Neumann, as well as Werner Jarowinsky and Guenther Kleiber.

On occasion of the signing of the documents of the 31st meeting of the joint commission Gerhard Schuerer held a reception.

A press statement was released on the results of the 31st meeting.

The Soviet Government delegation left for Moscow on Friday afternoon.

SOVIET FORCES IN GDR CELEBRATE USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD182250 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] To mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR a festive event of the command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] took place today at Wuensdorf near Berlin. Amid warm applause the participants received a message of congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. It underlines that the Soviet people have performed pioneering achievements in the building of socialism and communism and have honorably overcome the most difficult tests of the class struggle. The Soviet Union's act of liberation in the Great Patriotic War which was of worldwide historical importance will remain forever unforgotten. At present the USSR's Armed Forces, as the main force in the military coalition of the Warsaw Pact, reliably carried out their historic mission. They formed a secure bulwark against the imperialist policy of confrontation and for the preservation of world peace.

The message of greetings was conveyed by Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Commander in chief of the GSFG Army General Zaytsev paid tribute to the Soviet Union's founding and development as the embodiment of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Their ideas on proletarian internationalism are also reflected in the fraternal alliance between his country and the Warsaw Pact nations, among them the GDR.

PLAN FOR GDR, SOVIET FORCES' COOPERATION SIGNED

AU181725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 82 p 2

[ADN report: "National People's Army (NVA) and GSSD (Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany) Consolidate Proven Comradeship in Arms; Cooperation for Training Year 1982/83 Agreed Upon"]

[Summary] "The NVA and the GSSD have agreed on measures to deepen cooperation in the 1982-1983 training year. On Wednesday [15 December] the joint plan was signed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA Political Main Administration, and by Col Gen Aleksey Lisichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSSD." During a cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry, the two generals described as the focus of the document further consolidation of the proven comradeship in class and arms between the NVA and GSSD members and affinity between the citizens of the GDR and soldiers of the two fraternal armies.

"The agreement again comprises multifaceted joint measures such as performance comparisons, exchanges of experiences, sports contests, lectures and friendship meetings. They are devoted to highlights such as the 60th anniversary of the USSR and anniversaries of the Soviet Army and NVA. The traditional 'Week of Comradeship in Arms' in 1983 will be marked by the Karl Marx Year."

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO SRV COUNTERPARTS

AU111613 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the SRV, we convey to you most cordial congratulations. With the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation a new, higher phase in the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and universal cooperation between the GDR and the SRV on the basis of Marxism-Leninism was introduced. The treaty crowned the inseparable friendship between our fraternal countries, forged in hard and difficult class struggles with imperialism. We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the treaty is being purposefully implemented and gives powerful stimuli to the bilateral relations between our states. Thus we are making a worthy contribution to strengthening socialism and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community.

We thank you, dear comrades, for the congratulations and assure you we will do everything in our power to further develop universal cooperation, fraternal friendship, and solidarity affinity between our parties, states and peoples in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. We wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Vietnamese people further great successes in implementing the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party.

HAVASI ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 16 DEC

LD171130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1625 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Speaking in the debate at today's National Assembly session, Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, said that our 5-year plan anticipated a more dynamic growth than has been realized at present. This was a noteworthy undertaking even at the time when the plan was being prepared: The changing circumstances in the world economy and in international politics since 1979 have made it even more so.

[Begin Havasi recording] International political conditions have sharpened, more than once in a dramatic manner, since 1979. The spirit of Helsinki, and the period of detente were followed by years that resembled the age of the cold war. Disarmament was followed by new spirals in the arms race: Dialogue and negotiations were followed by confrontation. We began a more powerful realization of our endeavours to attain an equilibrium when NATO, for example, decided to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, when the crazy ideas of the manufacture of the neutron bomb and of a limited war in Europe arose once again. The forces endeavouring to increase international tension used the events in Afghanistan and Poland for attacks against the socialist countries -- first and foremost against the Soviet Union -- and for widening confrontation. [end recording]

The Central Committee secretary spoke in detail of the changes in the external economic circumstances, including the second oil price explosion in 1979, which faced even the most developed countries with a serious trial of strength. An economic crisis developed, which affected the industries of the developed capitalist countries most of all. He mentioned the fact that the economic crisis had serious social consequences, such as the almost 30 million people unemployed. Despite the fact that -- particularly in the most developed countries -- the growth in consumer prices has been reduced in recent years, in many countries inflation is still in double digits. World trade is essentially at a standstill. Under these circumstances even maintaining the level of our exports -- if that proves to be possible -- can be attained only amid deteriorating market conditions and at lower prices.

[Begin Havasi recording] The question may be raised: Has our economy's performance also fallen in recent years, or, in general, what causes the current problems? We can safely say that the performance of the Hungarian economy has not fallen: Rather, it has increased. It is another matter that the losses caused by the waves of crisis hitting us have exceeded the performance. It is a noteworthy achievement that during these difficult years the performance and performance capacity of every branch of production have increased.

The attainment of these achievements was facilitated decisively -- and we hope that they will be facilitated in the future as well -- by such factors as the policy which our party has followed for the last 26 years. As a result, a favorable picture has emerged both at home and abroad concerning socialism as it is being realized in Hungary.

Our partners highly value our internal political stability and our opponents are also obliged to take this into consideration in shaping their own policies. We turned to the Soviet Union for help on a number of occasions this year. Admittedly, the Soviet Union was not able to fill all of our requests. However, on a few occasions, when it was most necessary, the Soviet Union helped us, once again providing proof of brotherhood, and a willingness to help, which has always characterized the Soviet people, the first socialist state, celebrating the 60th anniversary of its founding.

Finally, it must also be appreciated that our international economic and financial relations with the nonsocialist countries, with their commerical and business circles, are (?correct). Our joining the specialized international UN financial organizations has already exerted a positive effect on our international financial relations. This is also shown by the fact that the IMF directorate approved a credit of approximately $600 million for our country on 8 December.

We continue our desire to build on these factors in the future as well. We can safely say that if the preservation and development of our internal political stability, the internal and external confidence and esteem which has developed toward our policy, our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries grouped within CEMA and the cultivation of the international economic and financial relations with the capitalist and developing countries, will be present together in our work, we can be certain of solving our tasks.

The changes in the world economy -- which have exerted a negative influence and which have caused extremely large losses up to now -- can be expected to considerably influence our future progress as well. From 1962 to 1982 the Hungarian economy suffered an approximately 400 billion forints price loss. Making use of external sources could have counteracted this loss only to a certain extent. Nonetheless, our economy was capable of (?progress). Unfortunately, we shall not be able to avoid certain losses in the future either. From this point of view it is a remarkable achievement of our economy that it has withstood for the last 10 years the tremendous external pressure exerted on it. Even though this pressure has resulted in the slowing down of development and in a reduction in production growth, nonetheless we have been able to avoid a considerable fall in the standard of living.

We live in a world which can spring unforeseeable events on us in the future as well -- events for which it is difficult to prepare ourselves. We live in a country which, because of its potential, cannot develop wihtout worldwide economic relations. We must accept the world economy as it is: We must adapt to the conditions.

As a consequence, the plan for 1983 will once again give priority to strengthening the external balance of the national economy and to preserving our solvency. We must realize this amid circumstances in which imports as a whole cannot be increased, in which marketing opportunities will not improve and in which, in the interest of continuing the maintenance of international solvency, we must accept all those unpopular measures that are represented in the low rate of accumulation, the steps influencing the circumstances of life and the modifications in the regulators which have the effect of making the economic work of the enterprises more rigorous.

One of the most important tasks of the economic plan -- and a point which exerts an influence on the ability to attain every other goal -- is the realization of the planned foreign trade targets. During the past 30 years we have never undertaken a task as great as the one in 1983: While preserving the level of imports, which was reduced by 12-15 percent in 1982, we must increase our exports by 6-7 percent in order to achieve a trade turnover of 800 million dollars and a balance of payments surplus of at least 600 million dollars.

The esteemed National Assembly must appreciate that it is also an important factor in the realization of this goal to tackle the tasks continuously, almost from month to month, from quarter to quarter. It would correspond to the preservation of our solvency if we succeeded from the very first quarter to the end of the year in closing the capitalist balance of trade with a continuous positive balance. This is the precondition for continuous imports and also for further possibilities of raising credit. [end recording]

Speaks on Standard of Living

LD171244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] We will now return to the National Assembly. At the session, as we have already reported, Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary delivered a speech. He analyzed our economic situation. He spoke about the external economid conditions and the tasks of the coming year. Now listen to what the Central Committee secretary had to say about the expected development of our standard of living.

[Begin recording] Esteemed National Assembly, the standard of living, and within this the development of prices and wages, and the supply of goods greatly influence the mood of society and the individual. In connection with the expected development of living standards, there is both confidence and anxiety in public opinion. One even hears rumors about further large-scale price increases. We can say nothing more about this than what was already stated in the Central Committee communique. We are not planning any price increases besides those already announced with regard to basic consumer goods and services belonging in the sphere of central measures. The majority of workers, or those who can do the most for the standard of living, today are racking their brains to see how they can supplement with honest work, with better performance, the shortcomings of the family purse. They ask only for working conditions, possibilities, for bringing to fruition their diligence, and willingness to work. This is a demand that warns the various levels and areas of leadership, and which it is our duty to satisfy.

The development of the level of the supply of goods is an important factor of the standard of living. Basing ourselves upon this, we want to maintain a balanced supply of goods even amid the more difficult circumstances. We strive toward the population being able to spend its earned income undisturbed on satisfactory goods and services. It is our conviction that a steady supply of goods is a factor which favorably influences a state of balance, the public mood, security of existence, and calm. For this reason we devote great attention to the supply of basic products -- including those demanded by people on lower incomes -- and to the improvement of shopping conditions. We must not neglect choice, even if the possibility for expansion does not exist in every group of products.

Even with the (?narrower) possibilities we will spend considerable amounts on importing consumer goods. Imports we will give priority to those goods that serve basic supply objectives, but neither may we renounce the better quality products which expand choice.

An important requirement for 1983 is control of the consumer purchasing power. This becomes difficult because we are introducing a new wage regulation system, the functioning of which we still have to observe. For this reason a large role in played by stricter payments linked to performance. Taking into consideration the achievements of the first weeks of the year, and taking into account the financial situation of enterprises, salary decisions should be made in the manner agreed upon by the trade union council and government leaders at their latest meetings. This is important because we must not allow ourselves to ignore a breaking up of the balance between the supply of goods and the purchasing power.

In assessing the planned development of living standards for 1983 one more essential connection must be considered; the relation of stockpiling and consumption. We know that we were able to maintain the recent standard of living under conditions of unsatisfactory development of performance, only by the greatest restaining of stockpiling.

If the indispensable restrictions on internal consumption in 1983 were also to be realized entirely in the sphere of accumulation, this would greatly endanger the future growth capacity of the economy, the foundations of its technological-technical progress: This is something that we must not risk. The planned measures in the sphere of the standard of living policy for 1983 will have a more sensitive effect on the situation of those with higher incomes. The development of wages will be more restrained as well: The role of premiums will be reduced, and the pension contributions will progressively increase for incomes above 7,000 forints. The expenses of those possessing their own cars will also increase.

We are aware that the measures affecting those with higher incomes do not serve well those endeavours according to which better performance, qualified intellectual and heavy manual work, should receive greater rewards. In the long term we cannot renounce this goal. Nonetheless, at the present time we are obliged to take the consideration of the ability to bear burdens into account and on this basis we ask the individuals affected to show greater understanding.

The working people have given unlimited proof of their commitment to our policy, their understanding, discipline and maturity. This sort of understanding, which includes the repeated expressions of trust, has always multiplied the sense of obligation and responsibility felt by the party Central Committee. Thus, it is the duty of those filling posts of responsibility to work to ensure that the people should not suffer burdens which, according to realistic human calculations, can be avoided. At the same time, in line with our social policy endeavours, in 1983 we must introduce measures to lighten the burdens of families with one or two children, and to increase the amount of aid to those who receive support from the councils. In the autumn we must increase the sum of the smallest pensions once again.

The condition for all of this is that the revenue targets of the budget should be realized. We must pay more attention than ever before to the rational utilization of public funds, particularly in those institutions which must be maintained mainly out of budget resources. The institutions must manage the resources at their disposal with circumspection, in order to contribute to the preservation of the level of fundamental health, educational and social provisions and to their improvement. [end recording]

KADAR, DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW HUNGARIAN EMBASSY

LD212144 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 20 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, who is leading a Hungarian party and state delegation to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Soviet Union, together with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee members of the delegation, Monday evening visited the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow. Ambassador Sandor Rajnai briefed the delegation on the work of the embassy.

URBAN HOPES 'ALL INTERNEES HOME FOR CHRISTMAS'

LD211542 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 21 Dec -- Answering questions from foreign newsmen accredited in Poland at a weekly news conference here today, the Polish Government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban said: "I hope that all internees will be back home for Christmas."

Asked about who will not be released from internment, Urban said it is the Prosecutor's Office which has powers to decide on the issue. Such decisions are expected to pertain to several people suspected of offences which are not covered by absolution -- that is, serious offences against the state, he said.

Minister Urban stressed that the government's intention is to file a motion for lifting martial law as soon as possible. This will depend on further progress in normalization of the socio-political situation in Poland and on the functioning of the country's economy, he added. Poland's economy is being affected by U.S. economic sanctions, he remarked in this context.

STATE COUNCIL URGES WIDER USE OF 'ACT OF GRACE'

LD211650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] In connection with the envisaged suspension of martial law, the Council of State has instructed the prosecutor general and the supreme military prosecutor to embark urgently on measures concerning a wider application of the act of grace regarding preparators of crimes against security and public order, committed while martial law was in force.

The Council of State has instructed that applications for grace in these cases should be given safe passage, and that they should be thoroughly prepared and submitted together with documents to the Council of State. At the same time, the council has asked the minister of justice and the first chairman of the Supreme Court to instruct chairmen and heads of courts to bring about a speedy issuing of opinions concerning such grace and their immediate despatch to the office of the prosecutor general or supreme military prosecutor.

It ought to be recalled that a request for an act of grace can be submitted directly by the person sentenced or his family, plenipoteniary, workers' collective or social organization.

WIEJACZ ON INTERNAL SITUATION, SANCTIONS

PM211029 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Interview with Jozef Wiejacz, Polish deputy foreign minister and CSCE delegation chief by J.L. Perez Regueira in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Question: When will the suspension of martial law take effect, and why has martial law not been purely and simply lifted?

Answer: I can tell you that it will be soon. The Sejm will be discussing amendments to the legislation suspending martial law all this week. Despite the considerable stabilization of the social atmosphere and the signs of economic recovery, difficulties still persist, especially in the economic field, and that is why exceptional laws must be maintained, to ensure discipline and the level of output. They are laws which are necessary for the common good.

Question: Will there be a new social dialogue? What forms would it take?

Answer: The dialogue between the church and the government was never broken off; the outcome of it is the arranging of the pope's visit to Poland and the emergence of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), which brings together representatives of all social spheres and will play a great social role. Moreover, there are now direct talks between the PZPR and the workers, who will organize themselves next year into free and independent trade unions.

Question: Will Walesa take part in that dialogue?

Answer: Walesa is a private individual, and I do not know what his plans and intentions are.

Question: What status will the Solidarity trade union have?

Answer: Concerning this there are no changes. All the trade union organizations were dissolved by law and we created a new situation for new trade unions, which everybody who wishes will be able to join.

Question: Does that mean that Solidarity will disappear?

Answer: Yes, exactly. The Solidarity trade union will cease to exist.

Question: Will the 1980 Gdansk agreement lose validity?

Answer: No, not at all, because they envisaged the setting up of free trade unions, not of Solidarity, which emerged subsequently and evolved in the direction of a political party.

Question: Will the new situation allow the functioning of independent cultural organizations, such as the Catholic clubs, or those for the defense of human rights, such as the workers defense committee (KOR) once was?

Answer: The case of the KOR is a special one; all organizations which would like to destroy the system will have no place in it, but cultural organizations which were suspended not long ago will resume their activities.

Question: Is the Military Council prepared to hand over power to the civilians soon?

Answer: Recently the Council has not been substituting for the civil power of government and Sejm; it has merely been ensuring their normal functioning. Many military commissars will end their mission, and most of the cases tried militarily will pass to ordinary jurisdiction.

Question: Will there be an amnesty for those recently tried for their underground activities in Solidarity, such as Frasyniuk?

Answer: With the suspension of martial law there will be no internees (officially, 317 are left). The amnesty is more complicated; there is a PRON petition to that end, and it will be discussed if the social situation improves. In any event the Council of State -- the collective presidency -- has the right to grant pardons and would use that right, if need be.

Question: Will the PZPR continue to play the predominant role in society?

Answer: That is what our Constitution stipulates. The PZPR is stronger now, with society's support, and its role will be based on strengthening the alliance with all the other patriotic forces, the agrarian and democratic parties and the Catholic groups.

Question: Despite the new situation, will the dispute between the hardline and pragmatic factions within the PZPR continue? What role does Jaruzelski play in it?

Answer: That is Western speculation. The PZPR is a leftwing force in which different conceptions are sometimes discussed -- which is normal but in the West is called factionalism. But the policy which is adopted is implemented fully by the PZPR within unity headed by Jaruzelski. There is an important policy of renewal in the PZPR. Some 60 percent of the leadership are now new people, which is in keeping with Jaruzelski's intention that we will never return to the chaotic situation of 1981, or to the bureaucratism and mistakes of 1980, either.

Question: Is there any plan to reform the electoral law, which clearly favors the PZPR?

Answer: For the moment there is no plan to reform our electoral law, but a debate on it cannot be ruled out.

Question: Have the Polish authorities taken this liberalizing decision with a view to achieving a better political atmosphere with the West and further financial advantages from their creditors in the West?

Answer: The campaign of interference by the United States and other Western countries, in addition to hampering East-West relations, has been futile. We have always pursued our interests, irrespective of the sanctions. We have achieved positive economic changes despite the sanctions, which violated the Helsinki Final Act and international laws.

As for the financial issue, we do not accept a relationship between what happens in our country and the contacts which we should have with other countries. We have always been prepared to negotiate our debt and will continue to do so.

Question: Will the new Polish situation, and to some extent the new Soviet situation, with Yuriy Andropov's coming to power, entail any changes in relations between the two countries?

Answer: The Soviet assistance has been considerable and diverse. When the U.S. and other countries' sanctions intensified, the USSR increased its assistance. Soviet State Planning Committee Chairman Nikolay Baybakov visited our country last week to discuss cooperation and increased assistance for Poland.

Question: The caution with which the USSR has handled the Polish issue over the last year suggests that the Kremlin not only approves of Jaruzelski's measures but is directing them. Is there any truth in this suspicion?

Answer: We know that there is considerable speculation in the West about this issue. Why do you not pay attention to the latest Warsaw Pact foreign ministers meeting? Their final communique is very clear. It says that the Polish issue is solely the Polish people's concern.

Question: Does Poland wish to find its own path or does it wish to be a reflection of other countries' experiences, whether Hungarian or Czechoslovak?

Answer: Every country has its own solutions, which stem from its history and its situations. We observe all the processes of our allies, but it is not possible to transplant a model faithfully.

We are studying the Hungarian economic reform carefully, but we will not adopt it; we will create our own system, using the positive experience of others.

Question: May I ask you, as chief of an Eastern bloc delegation at the Madrid CSCE conference, the reason for your categorical opposition to the amendments concerning human rights put forward by the West?

Answer: We still believe that the best solution is the RM/39 document, and we have been surprised that many of the current amendments, already rejected in previous stages of the CSCE, have been put forward again. The most important thing is the mandate for the European disarmament conference. I am relatively optimistic about the Madrid conference, because most of those taking part are interested in detente and in the Helsinki process -- a process which is not uniform but which is generally developing.

GWIAZDA CITED ON SOLIDARITY'S USE OF RFE

LD212346 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Bogdan Chocianowicz commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently a publication with an uncompromisingly aggressive title -- SKORPION -- has come out in the Gdansk underground. The main creation in the first issue of the paper is an absolutely classical panegyric. This panegyric was devoted entirely to Radio Free Europe [RFE] and its author is Mr Andrzej Gwiazda in person. The whole of the article hangs around selected pieces of the biography of the former member of the former board of the Gdansk region and to some extent reflects the process of deep changes that have taken place over the years in the authors personality.

Mr Gwiazda does not hush up the great and truly invaluable services RFE rendered to the ranks of managers who seized the political reins of power in Solidarity. Coming to the correct conclusion that today it is, in any case, obvious, he says openly, before August and immediately after August, despite our fantastic technical ideas, the number of copies printed by us was negligible compared with demand. The only way of reaching the broad masses of customers was to have our texts read out by RFE.

So much for the method. There are also examples. In passing we learn how contacts along the Gdansk-Munich line were organized in practice: in a childish and simple fashion -- Western couriers with official passports were used. We also detect a note of bitterness in Mr Gwiazda's imparted secrets. The reason for this is that there was a period in the activities of the Munich radio station when it presented a slightly less aggressive stance in relation to what was happening in Poland. Then, the embittered panegyrist writes, he was seething with rage. It was only after a certain time that he found out that it was not the warriors from Munich who were to blame for this, but and I quote: the big blue-eyed kids who at that precise moment happened to be playing at detente in the U.S. Congress, end of quote. Today, there are no doubt dark-eyed people in Congress, and this is the scorpion's favourite color.

'SUSPECT' PERSONS DRAFTED INTO MILITARY

NC211706 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 21 Dec 82

[By Jan Krauze]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Several thousand officially "suspect" persons, including some former internees, have been isolated since early November in Army camps where they are undergoing "military training," according to a reliable unofficial source here.

The practice of calling up potential rebels was widely applied in Poland after the student agitation of March 1968. The source said 400 persons, mainly former internees and persons suspected of active sympathy with the banned Solidarity movement, have since November 5 been subjected to an indeterminate period of military service in a camp at Czerwony Bor, near Lomza, northeast of Warsaw. Among them are men who have never done military service, for serious health reasons, and men over the age of 40, the source said, adding that a list of the "conscripts" at the camp has been sent to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop of Krakow. The source estimated there are about 10 similar camps in Poland, holding 2,500 to 4,000 persons.

Meanwhile, the latest issue of the underground weekly TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE reports the existence of "at least a dozen" camps holding "several hundred people." The weekly said that summonses for military training have in many cases been given directly by police to those affected, and that some of the draftees" [quotation mark as received] received their papers while in hospital.

TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE also published a message, said to have been transmitted by a "draftee," describing the extremely rigorous conditions to which he and his comrades were subjected.

Questioned today about the alleged camps at a press conference, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said the "rumors" were "baseless." Administrative internment ends with the forthcoming suppression of martial law.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SUSPENSION OF MARTIAL LAW

AU211455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Jan Brodzki commentary: "It Depends on Us..."]

[Text] An editor's telephone is one of the most sensitive barometers of the prevailing trends in public opinion. It is understandable then that, after Sunday's speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council for Nationl Salvation, and after Monday's pronouncement by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the first readers rang in with the first reflections and the first questions regarding the proposal to suspend martial law.

What kind of problems were brought up more often than others? There was a very wide range, from the very basic to somewhat detailed, which will only be revealed after the Sejm's resolution, followed by that of the State Council, passing the suitable acts as well as after the issuing of the indispensable rules of implementation by the proper bodies as a consequence of these acts. As far as basic issues are concerned, two questions in particular kept recurring during these telephone discussions which revealed that many readers were for the suspension of martial law.

The first was, why is the possibility of suspension being considered (this question was accompanied by various reflections, some grounded on fears that it was still too early and others disappointed that the matter had not been dealt with more radically by lifting martial law).

The second question was why is the drawing up of special legal regulations considered to be an absolute necessity to cover the period or martial law suspension?

Let us therefore give it some thought: Why suspension? We have started on a gradual step-by-step road toward the normalization of sociopolitical and economic affairs in the country. Martial law allowed us to control the anarchy spread by elements of society bent on the disintegration of the state structure.

It allowed for the creation of a new situation characterized by the creation of conditions which would facilitate the full exploitation of all the institutions of a socialist democracy whose legal foundations are the laws passed by the Sejm during the past year.

The administrative bodies of the state were strengthened. The right conditions for society's true participation in the joint government of the country are being formed.

Various indicators signaling a return from the precipice to which economic life had been driven have moved in a positive direction, thanks to the enormous efforts of society and the authorities with the fraternal help of socialist countries.

This was all done despite the reckonings of the country's antisocialist political opponents and despite the renegades abroad who have become the followers of various centers whose subversive activities are directed against us. The conviction that Poland can only maintain and strengthen its independence as a socialist country has been intensified in our citizens' awareness.

The situation which would allow us to consider embarking on a stage which would lead to the lifting of martial law has consequently been worked out. For, in accordance with announcements, it should not be lifted sooner than circumstances demand or later than the need for it has been met. However, the point is that it is not possible to achieve an automatic transition from the rigors of martial law to the stage where it is completely lifted, especially when the activities of the opponent have not ceased. We must give the process of a general normalization in the whole country in all areas of political, social and economic affairs some time to be fully completed. Let us openly say to ourselves: The state organism was ill, it went through a difficult therapy, and a transitional period is absolutely necessary. The lack of certain rigors will make it a more difficult time for us, but it will be easier to gain a constructive element of social self-confidence.

This is exactly because this transitory period cannot be accompanied by a legislative vacuum because there will be a need to establish special legal regulations while martial law is in a suspended state. The prerequisite for the introduction of this draft for discussion to the Sejm was the most widely interpreted social matter. The point is that the suspension of martial law must correspond to the suspension of many of the regulations that have been in force until now, and by the replacement of many of them with other indispensable, but considerably restricted, norms.

Why the need for bringing them into force? Because we are after all in the very process of normalization, though we have not reached the finishing line. We must not let the sociopolitical and economic advantages which we worked out together in defiance of our opponents slip away. After all, no one who calls himself a realist would not expect attempts from Polish adventurists and foreign instigators to complicate our domestic and international situation.

Let us then deal with these special legal regulations during the period of martial law suspension together and as citizens, as a ray of light that has already appeared. Let us treat it as a ray representing our further and necessary efforts through which we will work out a complete normalization leading to the lifting of martial law. The pace we take to the finish line depends on us, our awareness and our belief in socialist Poland.

LE MONDE CITES GLEMP ON MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

PM211357 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 82 p 6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "The Primate of the Catholic Church Strongly Criticizes Provisions for Suspending Martial Law"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- After besieging Gdansk on Thursday 14 December to prevent Mr Walesa from publicly appealing for a compromise, the Polish Government has just rejected the only other possible interlocutor: the primate. Two days after Monsignor Glemp had written to the Sejm speaker to inform him of the church's "doubts" and "opposition," the authorities had their new martial law legislation adopted by the Sejm on Saturday. [footnote: Nine deputies abstained: one "independent," four members of the Democratic Party and four deputies from ZNAK, the Catholic group.]

The next day, a Sunday, the State Council completed the fait accompli by adopting a resolution which fixes 31 December as the date on which the "suspension of martial law" comes into force. This is a complete rebuff for the church, but just as it had boosted Mr Walesa's prestige by silencing him on Thursday, the government, by rejecting the primate, has just pushed him back into opposition and boosted his prestige.

Although Gen Jaruzelski is strengthening his position he is also increasing his isolation at a time when he is trying to create a political base for himself by launching the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which is intended to ensure the right conditions for "dialogue" between the regime and the country.

The primate's letter, published on Saturday 18 December, which is very moderate in form and is written "primarily out of a desire to help strengthen social peace and the government's credibility in society," is a real indictment of the new martial law. "If social peace is to last," Msgr Glemp starts by writing, "it must be based on legal principles that are in keeping with the generally accepted moral principles and that take into account fundamental human and civil rights." He also states that it will be "impossible to guarantee the permanence of the state institutions solely by repressive means."

There follows a detailed criticism: the ban on a worker leaving his factory without the management's agreement is compared to the "feudal binding of the farmer to the land"; the fact that a fired employee can only be hired elsewhere on "discriminatory" pay conditions is "inhuman"; and whereas the Trade Union Law adopted in October, and hence under martial law, made provision, in the event of a strike, for sanctions only against the organizers, all strikers will henceforth be fired.

This opens the door to "arbitrary action and injustice" by making it possible to fire any worker or expel any student guilty of "making trouble." [Footnote: This term was the subject of one of the few amendments. These words were replaced by "disturbing order in the enterprise."] "Worse still," it will be possible to start criminal proceedings against a citizen for "taking action aimed at causing public disturbances." It is "an open violation of the Constitution" to legalize the court's violation of the secrecy of correspondence and telephone communications. Self-Management has been reduced to a "cosmetic" element since the government can suspend its operation in an enterprise. In short "such loose wording can only create psychological terror" and "the constraints" of martial law are "extended" by its "suspension" which, in these conditions, cannot have "any meaning."

To give more weight to his letter, Msgr Glemp signed it with Msgr Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopal conference. Thus it is the whole church that has been reminded by the government that its "sense of responsibility for the country's welfare" should only be reflected in condemnation of strikes and political agitation. That will probably not suffice to deflect the primate from his desire for social stabilization, nor will it help him to convince the junior clergy that his line is right, and will still less give credibility to PRON.

PZPR'S WOJNA ON CHANCE OF COMPROMISE WITH CHURCH

AU211303 Vienna PROFIL No 51/52 in German 20 Dec 82

[Erhard Stackl interview with Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Policy Committee and "FRG specialist" of the PZPR; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] PROFIL: How do party and government intend to create confidence in the present situation?

Wojna: What would be needed is a genuine and lasting common denominator between my party and various Catholic groups, and with the Catholic Church. In my party old anticlerical and atheist positions are still rather strong. And there are vehement anti-Marxist prejudices in the Catholic groups. Unfortunately there has not been any genuine exchange of arguments to date, although today Marxists and Catholics are working together and privately live together as friends. But as political groups they are as hostile today as they were 25 years ago. The Western side would have to permit Polish public opinion to find this new synthesis. The psychological pressure by the Western media, however, is seeking to prevent such a compromise and has lately more and more openly attempted to undermine church authority by saying that the church is going too far in its readiness for compromise. If the international situation continues to develop in the direction of a new type of cold war, then the pressure on Poland will also increase. It is necessary to assess the situation from a viewpoint of realpolitik, and this includes each country showing consideration for the security needs of its neighbors. The Western pressure goes in the opposite direction. To resolve its internal differences, Poland needs detente as urgently as oxygen. I view the development in Poland within the framework of the big East-West differences -- today more than ever.

PROFIL: The Polish crisis has flared up over the question of free trade unions. After the ban on Solidarity the now envisaged trade unions are viewed rather sceptically.

Wojna: The law reflects the potentially pluralistic development of the country. There will be only one trade union per enterprise, but it could be under the influence of the old (communist) trade unions, under the influence of former Solidarity members, or -- I do not exclude this possibility -- it could be purely Christian Democratic. After 1 year there will be nation-wide industrial trade unions, and after 2 years trade union federations. Whoever now claims that the initiative groups consist only of party people does not take into consideration the fact that the elections for all functions will be by secret ballot. The right to strike will be restricted, but there are provisions for obligatory mediation in nearly all countries. In the United States the court has the possibility of putting off strikes for 90 days -- in our country this period is only 1 month. These new trade unions might -- within the framework of legality -- cause the government more worries than one is willing to admit today.

PROFIL: When will martial law be abolished?

Wojna: Those responsible for internal peace and security assume that the transition period could be ended at the latest by the middle of next year.

PROFIL: And when will Poland overcome its economic crisis?

Wojna: Our economic experts believe in 3-5 years, but it could also be earlier. Poland is a rich country, in terms of raw material resources one of the richest in Europe. If we solve the political crisis, then there could be a rapid upswing. But much depends on the development of the international situation, and that rather worries me.

FUEL SUPPLIES DISCUSSED BY PZPR CC COMMISSION

AU211330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18/19 Dec 82 p 2

[PAP report: "PZPR Central Committee Commission in Session -- Oil and Gas Mining"]

[Text] The problems of the development of oil and gas mining, as well as the bill on the energy economy, were the main subjects discussed at the 17 December session of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission.

The session noted that the natural gas mining prospects had been consistently decreasing since 1979 and that the main reason for this decline was the reduced outlays and technological resources needed to support prospecting and to exploit the new deposits of crude oil and natural gas.

It has been possible to meet the consistently increasing demand for natural gas in the past few years because our imports of gas from the Soviet Union have also increased, thanks to the accord on the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline. However, the fact that industry's basic needs in gas could be met was responsible for unjustified optimism and for disregard of the threat of a possible shortage of fuels.

The session noted that in the seventies research and prospecting work had been consistently curtailed because of tight funds. This resulted in fewer discoveries of new sources of natural fuels and in a reduced ability to identify such sources. The result of this was that at the beginning of the eighties the extraction of crude oil and natural gas began to slump. The shortage of natural gas is being felt with increasing acuteness, especially during the winter. Because of the progressive slump of domestic extraction and because of gas imports at the present level, the amounts of gas currently supplied to industry under the existing supply scheme will inevitably go down, unless the necessary comprehensive measures are taken, the session agreed. That is why the oil and gas mining must now be given real priority. We need fiscal and material resources to fully exploit the known deposits and to prospect for new domestic deposits of gas and oil for exploitation. Decisions on this must be made urgently.

Members of the Mining Commission also discussed the bill on the fuel-energy economy, which had been drawn up by the team led by the chief inspector of the energy economy. This bill represents the implementation of one of the decisions of the 10th Central Committee plenum resolution on the exploitation of fuels and energy.

The bill's basic provision is the thesis that it is necessary to create correct legal safeguards for fuels and energy as goods that cannot be recycled and whose shortage hinders socioeconomic development. The provisions of the 1962 law are insufficient in this regard. The bill stresses inter alia the general character of the duty to use fuels and energy in a rational and thrifty manner and details the duties of economic units and all state administrative bodies in this respect.

Jozef Tyszkiewicz, deputy chairman of the Mining Commission and Central Committee candidate member, chaired the session.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Summary of Proceedings

AU182059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1982 -- The proceedings of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, a highly important event in the life of the Communists, of the whole Romanian people, concluded in Bucharest on December 18. The three-day debates proceeded under the sign of the lofty ideas contained in the report the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, read during the opening session -- a programatic document of revolutionary thinking and action of paramount significance for Romania's advance on the road of socialism. The participants in the conference surveyed the results scored in all fields of activity, analysed the most efficient ways of fulfilling the goals and tasks set by the twelfth congress of the RCP, adopted resolutions of special importance for the multilateral high-rate development of the whole country, for the exemplary translation into fact of the RCP programme, for the building of socialism and communism on Romania's soil.

On the last day the conference resumed its proceedings in plenum in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, of Elena Ceausescu, of the other party and state leaders.

The first session was chaired by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of Prahova County Committee of the RCP, who informed the delegates and invited guests that 4,750 telegrams were received by the national conference of the RCP, by the general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, from collectivities of working people in all counties. In their telegrams the working people -- men, women, youth and elderly people, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and people of other nationalities -- are highly appreciative of the ideas and orientations of great theoretical and practical value contained in the report Nicolae Ceausescu read before the national conference of the RCP, and pledge to do everything possible to exemplarily fulfil the mobilizing tasks incumbent on them under the resolutions the national conference of the party will adopt.

During the general debates which occasioned, as on the previous days, a detailed, responsible, in-depth analysis of the items in the agenda, several delegates took the floor.

The participants approved the report of the Commission in Charge of Appeals Examination of the National Conference of the RCP, read by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the commission. The conference was informed that during the debates 514 comrades took the floor, of which 62 in plenum and 452 in sections.

Considering that the main items in the agenda had been extensively debated, the conference approved the close of discussions.

The conference unanimously approved the proposals made by the commission.

11:45: The closing session of the national conference of the party, chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, began.

In the attendance were, besides the delegates and invited guests from all over the country, who participated in the proceedings of the session, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps, as well as special envoys of news agencies and newspapers, radio and television stations abroad, foreign press correspondents in Bucharest.

The documents of the conference were voted.

The resolution of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party on the adoption, as programmatic document, of Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition at the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 1 and 2, 1982, entitled "With Regard to the Current Stage of Socialist Construction in Romania, to Theoretical, Ideological Questions and the Political-Educational Activity of the RCP," the resolution of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party on the adoption of Nicolae Ceausescu's report with regard to the current stage of socialist construction, the fulfilment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development, the special programmes and the measures for successfully fulfilling the five-year plan, the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP were unanimously approved. [paragraph received]

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution whereby the programme for power generation in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period and the development of the country's energy base until 1990, the programme for the superior capitalization and development of the base of mineral raw materials and primary energy, the programme for the additional reduction of consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, energy and fuel in 1983, the programme for the intensification of the recovery and capitalization of the reusable material resources, worn-out parts and sub-assemblies, secondary energy resources in 1983, the programme for the growth of labor productivity, scientific organization and norm-setting of production and of the other activities in 1983, the programme for the additional reduction of material costs and expenditure over 1983-1985, the improvement of the system of planning and computation production costs, and price setting are approved.

The National Conference of the RCP unanimously approved the resolution on the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency by territorial units for ensuring the population's supply with farm food and industrial products and services over 1983-1985.

Unanimously adopted was the resolution of the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party, which is to be released.

At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor. Followed with attention and interest, the speech made by the RCP general secretary was punctuated with applause and ovations.

Owing to the great significance of the questions debated and of the measures set, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party goes down as a memorable event in the history of the RCP and of Romania. The resolutions adopted set guidelines and opened clear prospects to the work of the whole party, of the whole Romanian people with a view to raising Socialist Romania onto ever higher peaks of civilization, strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the homeland, the cooperation with all the states of the world for a policy of detente and peace, of international understanding and collaboration.

Premier's Speech 17 Dec

AU201445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 82 p 8

[Speech by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at the 17 December plenum session of the RCP National Conference]

[Text] Greatly beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades,

Due to its invaluable theoretical and practical ideas and guidelines, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report makes the party national conference an event of remarkable importance for the contemporary history of our socialist fatherland.

Indeed, the report and the programs submitted for discussion -- and mapped out in complete accordance with the 12th congress decisions -- channel the creative activities of our party and people along the path of uninterrupted economic progress, of raising our living standard and level of civilization, and of Romania's advance toward socialism and communism.

The documents that the current national conference is debating clearly reflect the revolutionary, scientific and original concept promoted by our party secretary general in applying the universally valid laws of socialist revolution and construction to the specific historical conditions prevailing in Romania, and his unflagging faithfulness to the destinies of the socialist fatherland and people.

While expressing my complete agreement with the ideas, guidelines, objectives and tasks featured in the report, I also want to emphasize, with profound respect and admiration, the fact that this time, too, the party and our entire nation greatly appreciate the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in establishing and implementing the party-state domestic and foreign policies, in solving the complex problems of socio-economic development, and in mobilizing the creative energies and forces of the society and all our resources for achieving a new quality of work and life for the people.

It is our honorable duty to stress with great satisfaction and patriotic pride that the greatest achievements of our nation have occurred since the helm of the country and party was taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of the Romanian people and an eminent political personality of the contemporary world.

We all clearly grasp the unanimously recognized fact that the great achievements attained by our people after the ninth party congress in building a new, dignified and independent life and Romania's great international prestige are indissolubly linked to the untiring and tenacious work of our party's secretary general, to his unwavering consistency in implementing the objectives established and to the revolutionary determination with which he is promoting the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Those traits, valued by all our people, have decisively contribute to forging the monolithic unity of the people around the party and around Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Esteemed Comrades, the outstanding report presented to the national conference forcefully and clearly emphasizes through the force of facts the achievements attained by our people, led by the party, in increasing our socioeconomic potential during the current 5-year plan.

Of great significance is the fact that in 1981 and 1982 the productive fixed assets -- an important component of our national wealth -- increased by about 300 billion lei.

This means that almost one-fifth of the currently existing fixed assets were commissioned in the course of the 5-year plan.

That is a very important factor which forcefully demonstrates the fact that currently Romania is going through a very productive period, and that it is gaining on those countries with an average level of development.

Very important for the direction of all our activities are forecasts to the effect that during the current 5-year plan and after the dynamics of our economy will depend on a greater expansion of our own basis of raw materials and energy, on continuous increases in industrial and agricultural production, on responsible management of all material resources, on increased labor productivity and on obtaining better returns for exported Romanian products.

Thus, the report emphasized the new quality requirements which must lead to accenting the intensive development of our national economy and to obtaining maximum efficiency in all socioeconomic areas.

Esteemed comrades, a critical analysis of our activities compels us to admit that there are still considerable untapped resources in many economic sectors.

We are not satisfied with the rates of industrial production increase recorded in 1981 and 1982.

Our technological potential, material and labor resources and the latter's great qualifications are not efficiently utilized in each sector.

We cannot ignore the shortfalls recorded in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, particularly those affecting the production of lignite, crude oil, cooking coal, special steels and chemical products, nor the shortcomings in the utilization of production facilities, in the implementation of the program on commissioning new objectives and attaining planned parameters, in technical-material supplies, in putting new products and technologies into production, and in fulfilling the itemized production and the established returns and profits.

During those years, shortfalls in the production of coal and crude oil, for example, totaled the equivalent of 8.5 million tons of conventional fuel; at the same time, the planned consumption was exceeded by over 4.2 million tons of conventional fuel, and by 2.8 billion kwh of electoral power; that caused difficulties in meeting the requirements of the national economy at given times, as well as additional hard currency expenditures.

In view of the great material and financial efforts made by the national economy to develop the production of coal and the energy branch, to provide modern equipment and to train the necessary cadres for those sectors, we cannot under any circumstances accept the attempts of certain managerial cadres from the ministries of mines, oil and energy to explain away the shortcomings in those branches, the failure to properly utilize installations and manpower, and to strengthen order and discipline at each job.

As far as we are concerned, we have drawn all the due conclusions from the party's criticism of the activities in those branches, and we are determined to take comprehensive measures to radically improve the situation and to supply the national economy with the planned quantities of coal, crude oil and electrical power.

Esteemed comrades, in order to greatly increase and to efficiently utilize our own resources of raw materials and energy, the current national conference is examining a uniform complex of programs established at the initiative and under the direct supervision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The government, ministries, all central economic bodies, industrial centrals and enterprises will resolutely endeavor to fully implement those programs and to rapidly eliminate the shortcomings and arrears in geological prospecting, in the extractive and electrical power industries and in the other sectors that supply raw materials.

We must make a radical turnaround in the utilization and management of domestic resources of raw materials and energy.

We have considerable reserves in that area; the processing industries are still manufacturing many products that require exceedingly large consumptions of materials, energy and labor.

Our consumption of material resources and primary energy is still far higher than that of other countries.

Thus I will only mention the fact that our fuel consumption per unit of national income is about twice as high as it is in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and 3-5 times as high as in the FRG, Sweden, Italy and Yugoslavia.

In order to rapidly catch up with international achievements concerning the management of material resources, we will take measures to promote a more resolute attitude and concrete and efficient actions in all the areas and sectors to rationally utilize energy, fuel, raw and other materials; to strictly implement consumption norms and to systematically lower them, to design and utilize modern and highly-productive technologies and to substitute domestic materials for imported ones.

In that spirit, the government and ministries will resolutely begin implementing the programs we are discussing at the national conference so that, as is stated in the report, as of the very next year over 90 percent of the consumption of primary energy should be supplied from domestic resources, and so that we can become self-sufficient from the viewpoint of energy by the end of the 5-year plan.

One of the basic tasks at the current stage is to fulfill to the letter the program on fully utilizing the national potential of energy resources by expanding the construction of coal-powered thermopower, hydropower and microhydropower stations, by accelerating the construction and commissioning of nuclear power stations, and by reducing to a minimum the consumption of hydrocarbons.

The severe but totally justified criticism leveled at the persistence of serious shortcomings in that area call for immediate steps by the government, ministries, centrals and enterprises and the urgent establishment of conditions to ensure that power-generating installations, especially those fueled by coal, should function smoothly and to capacity.

Efforts to continuously expand the domestic basis of raw materials and energy and to strictly economize on them must be accompanied by the establishment of a genuine industry geared toward the utilization of all recoverable resources.

In order to save on new parts and on processing capacities for raw and other materials, energy and hard currency funds, we will give greater attention to organizing industrial activities for reconditioning and reutilizing all materials, spare parts and subassemblies.

The complex objectives we have set for the development of the domestic basis of raw materials will require considerable investments.

In view of that, the total volume of investments for the current 5-year plan allocates additional funds totaling over 30 billion lei for the program on more rapidly developing the extractive and energy industries.

These additional funds are designed to consolidate the general balance of our national economy and to preempt and reduce to a minimum the negative effects of the grave international economic crisis.

One of the essential qualitative changes in the investments program for the immediate future is the party leadership's guideline to concentrate all forces on the production objectives under construction so that they can be commissioned and can work at capacity as soon as possible.

As of the coming year, as has been decided, it will not be allowed to begin work on new investment projects or to provide additional machinery and installations for sectors and branches that have not completed projects under construction or that are not fully utilizing existing facilities.

This decision concerns primarily the machine-building sector, where a considerable number of machine tools, installations and equipment are insufficiently utilized.

The uniform and harmonious development of the national economy and the utilization of all available resources depend on the continuous progress of our socialist agriculture.

Although some positive results have been attained in increasing agricultural production, it must be admitted that the latter still falls short of our technical and material potential.

The agricultural output obtained in 1982 demonstrates that we have great untapped reserves in that branch.

In order to fully turn them to good account, we must continuously strive to rationally utilize the entire land stock and each plot of land, to perform all agricultural operations well and on schedule, to ensure appropriate plant density, to rapidly harvest the crops without losses, and to secure all necessary fodder -- as a decisive factor for fulfilling the planned livestock production.

We will have to work in a new and revolutionary spirit so that everything we have planned should become a reality in the coming year.

Only by attaining high production levels in all the counties and in each agricultural unit and individual household will we be able to appropriately meet rational consumer requirements for agricultural and food products, in accordance with the self-supply program, to provide raw materials for industry and to have enough available products for export.

Esteemed comrades, the report presented to the national conference devotes great attention to expanding Romania's efficient participation in international exchanges.

The current potential of Romania's economy permits, and at the same time requires, the resolute implementation of the measures established to more markedly increase exports and to limit imports to the absolutely necessary ones so as to reduce and within a few years completely repay our foreign debt.

The great and particularly complex tasks decided by the party for the foreign trade sector confront the government with new responsibilities.

Intensively promoting exports, diversifying markets, expanding cooperation and ensuring an active commercial and payments balance will constitute major concerns for the government.

At the same time, we will supervise the manufacture of high-quality sophisticated products capable of competing in international markets, and the complete fulfillment of the export production, with a view to concluding contracts on and efficiently marketing Romanian products abroad.

As the report emphasizes, we will seriously concern ourselves with supplying the economy by the end of the current 5-year plan with all the types of metal required from domestic sources or as a result of cooperation with socialist countries.

Similarly, we will strictly supervise the utilization of hard currency resources earmarked for imports and will energetically strive to rapidly begin manufacturing domestically the products that are still being imported, to strengthen order and discipline in foreign trade activities, and to base that sector on the principles of economic-financial and hard currency self-administration.

We will energetically combat any inclination shown by ministries to rely on imports and will endeavor to meet all requirements with our own domestic forces.

While working to expand foreign economic relations, the government will focus special attention on deepening our economic cooperation with the neighboring countries, with the other CEMA member states and with all the socialist countries which are currently our main foreign trade partners.

We are firmly convinced that, particularly in the present conditions created by the protracted international economic crisis, all the CEMA member states must act more resolutely to implement the unanimously agreed upon provisions of the comprehensive program so that cooperation among the member states should make a greater contribution to better meeting basic requirements for raw materials, fuel, energy, and other products necessary for our economies, to promoting production sharing and specialization, and to better utilizing the production capacities of the member states.

Increasing economic efficiency constitutes a must for all socioeconomic activities during the current 5-year plan.

In order to reduce total costs by about 92 billion lei during the 1983-1985 period, the government and all economic factors must take energetic measures to increase the degree of processing of raw materials, to further cut back material and energy consumption, to turn to good account all reusable materials, to better utilize production capacities, and thus to raise the social productivity of labor.

In order to attain that objective, all of us employed in the government must resolutely begin implementing the vast complex of actions designed to modernize economic structures and the production of each branch and enterprise, to expand scientific research and technical engineering, to forcefully encourage working people's initiatives, to capitalize on the experience and skills of specialists and workers, and to increase each working person's responsibility for production.

We have concrete programs for each of the above areas.

What is decisive now is the consistency and diligence with which we work to finalize them.

This is precisely why the government will supervise and will intensively take care that each ministry, central, and enterprise has the necessary resources, from its own production, to finance its operation and to increase the working people's incomes, and that each product and activity are profitable and ensure returns.

Esteemed comrades, our great objectives for the coming years make it necessary to further improve the leadership, organization and planning of labor in all socioeconomic areas.

In order to radically improve the working style and methods of central economic bodies, including the government, we will have to resolutely strive to eliminate formalism and bureaucracy from the work of certain bodies of collective leadership and to thoroughly disseminate and resolutely apply party-state decisions and the law.

In this spirit, the government and each one of its members will involve himself more deeply and will competently and responsibly contribute to solving all the problems posed by the socialist construction and by the fulfillment of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development.

At the same time, we will strictly enforce observance of socialist legality and will strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in all sectors.

As is clear to everyone, economic tasks are not carried out in offices but further down in the echelon, in enterprises; economic problems are not solved by putting together programs and plans, but by working in factories, on building sites, in mines, in the fields and in practical daily activities.

We must energetically act at all the levels of leadership -- from the prime minister down to enterprise directors -- to efficiently deal with problems and to precisely carry out all the tasks entrusted to us.

We are obligated to thoroughly organize the fulfillment of the plan, to systematically examine its progress, to permanently mobilize all reserves, and to exercise strict and demanding direct control over all economic units, with a view to unflaggingly implementing the socioeconomic development program endorsed by the 12th party congress.

Esteemed comrades, the report presented to the national conference reflects Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's scientific concept of the organic unity between our party-state's domestic and foreign policies.

The conclusions and theses formulated constitute Socialist Romania's latest contribution to a profoundly scientific understanding of the major contemporary problems.

The principles, consistency and realism of our party-state's international policies and the constructive initiatives and measures taken to promote detente, peace, and disarmament, to reduce economic gaps, to prevent and eliminate all conflicts have won recognized international prestige and particular authority for Romania's foreign policy.

Today, 3 years after the 12th party congress, we note with satisfaction that life and international events have fully confirmed the correctness of the views and methods mapped out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for settling international problems; they have confirmed the realistic political sense and the profoundly scientific, perpetually alive and daring thinking of our party secretary general.

Completely endorsing the ideals, guidelines and views featured in the report on the party-state foreign policy, I want to state at this great forum that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania makes it its honorable duty to unswervingly follow the foreign policy mapped out by the party under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to struggle to implement it.

On behalf of the government, please allow me to assure the national party conference and you, greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will put all our strength, capabilities and energies at the service of consistently implementing the decisions and programs that will be adopted by the party national conference, which marks a new stage in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and in Romania's advance toward communism.

Defense Minister's Address

AU201529 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 82 p 8

[Speech by Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu at the RCP National Conference on 17 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces,

Esteemed comrades,

Like the other reference points in the country's progress along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the current RCP National Conference bears the imprint of the powerful personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose brilliant report at this conference fills the consciousness of all our Communists and people. This report presents a most comprehensive and sensitive picture of the dynamics of the domestic and international reality, it estimates deeply and scientifically the material and spiritual dimensions of this reality, while noting its contradictions and finding modalities for their resolution.

The report lays down new guidelines for the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and opens up broad horizons for the socialist flourishing of our country and its dignified assertion in the world community. Since it contains the best answers to the imperative prerequisites of our times, this programmatic document is unanimously endorsed by our nation, including the army.

Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, please allow me to use this opportunity to express the sentiments of great admiration, respect and gratitude nurtured for you by all those serving under the flag for the exemplary devotion and high communist responsibility with which you pursue the noble goals of the fatherland's progress and for your untiring concern with developing the forces of production, improving social relations, strengthening the state of the revolutionary workers democracy, defending Romania's freedom, independence and sovereignty and increasing Romania's freedom, independence and sovereignty and increasing Romania's contribution to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples.

I report to the national conference and to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that the country's army presents itself at this historic forum with important results in fulfilling tasks incumbent upon it from the 12th party congress decisions, tasks that were given concrete shape by you in your directives for the army's military and political training in the 1981-1985 period; these directives establish -- in a uniform vision of great perspective -- the goals and ways to raise the quality of the entire activity of the military, in accordance with the guidelines of the party-state domestic and foreign policy.

The generals, commissioned and noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers and soldiers, led by Communists, have made intensive efforts to fulfill the tasks included in the directives and orders of the supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces to ensure the Army's combat capacity, so that it is able to carry out any mission, along with other sectors of the national defense system. In this respect, progress has been made in training cadres, improving their political-ideological education as well as their knowledge of military science, tactics and strategy, in accordance with the principles of the Romanian military doctrine founded by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In keeping with your consistent recommendations, we have also strived to give the troops intensive practical-applicational training, so that they can optimally operate day and night, in any season and under the most complex and difficult conditions. As a result of measures taken at the initiative of the party secretary general, we created our own supply base for meeting defense requirements, which permitted the army to round out its supplies of arms and other high-quality technical means; this in turn raised the firing power of all arms and increased their degree oprational ability and mobility, in step with the evolutionary requirements of modern armed combat. In keeping with the provisions of the relevant directives, the Ministry of National Defense has increasingly assumed responsibility for conceiving, designing and manufacturing various kinds of military material.

Implementing the orders and recommendations of our supreme commander, we expanded and improved the joint training of the Army with the units of the Ministry of Interior, the Patriotic Guards and other people's military formations; we have also improved cooperation between military commands and local defense councils, in light of our concept that the fatherland's defense is the cause and work of all the people.

Likewise, the Army has honorably fulfilled the tasks set by the party leadership for its participation in developing the economy; it has contributed to expanding energy sources, building new industrial units, developing the irrigation system, harvesting crops and so forth. The Army is actively present in the country's political, ideological, cultural, educational, scientific, and artistic life.

At the same time, in accordance with the principle of self-supply, the army has also produced important quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs to feed the troops, thus taking a strain off the state budget.

The previously mentioned achievements are also due to the fruitful activity of party bodies and organizations which are competently fulfilling their role as a leading political force in all fields of army life and are working to ensure that the army unflinchingly carries out its mission as a high school for the patriotic, revolutionary and civil education of the young recruits, in accordance with the guidelines of the political-ideological activity established at the June 1982 Central Committee plenum and reiterated in the party secretary general's report to the national conference.

We are perfectly aware of the fact that there are certain shortcomings in our work, too. The relevant command, political and technical army cadres can recognize their own deficiency in the shortcomings examined and criticized at the conference.

Inspired by the goals and tasks included in the documents of the party national conference and by further mastering and applying the provisions of our military doctrine and of the supreme commander's directives as well as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work in general, we will do our best to ensure that the army indeed becomes the people's military arm, as our leader said. To this end, we will act to attain a new quality in all fields; to raise the combat and political training as well as the socialist and patriotic awareness of all the military onto higher levels; to increase responsibility in work, order and discipline; to ensure judicious administration of all equipment; and to fully meet in the future the troops' needs for meat and other agricultural products and foodstuffs. We will pay greater attention to the army's cooperation with other forces of the national defense system and to our tasks in the political, educational and cultural front of the country.

I report that the army fully endorses and approves the very important proposal included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report concerning the freezing of annual defense expenditure throughout the 5-year plan at the 1982 level.

On the basis of the principles consistently promoted by the Socialist Republic of Romania in its foreign relations, our army will continue to cooperate with armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, the armies of all socialist countries and the armies of other states, regardless of social system.

In conclusion, please allow me to again express the full agreement of the military cadres and soldiers with the report and programs submitted for discussion at the national conference. We are determined to unflinchingly implement these programs by self-denyingly working to increase the army's skills, so that the Romanian Army, which is deeply devoted to the fatherland, people and party, can be always ready to defend, together with the entire nation, the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the fatherland and execute the order of the supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Conference Documents

AU181020 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0948 GMT on 18 December carries a live relay on the concluding session of the RCP National Conference in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu is reported arriving with "Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders." Immediately after the beginning of the relay, Nicolae Ceausescu reopens the national conference proceedings and conducts a vote on the documents of the conference:

-- "Resolution on the Adoption of the Report at the 1-2 June Central Committee plenum;
-- "Resolution on the Adoption of the Report Presented at the National Conference;
-- "Resolution on the Adoption of the Programs Discussed at the National Conference;
-- "Resolution on the Adoption of the Self-Supply and Self-Management Program;
-- "Resolution of the RCP National Conference."

All the documents are unanimously adopted.

SOVIET UNION'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Leaders' Greetings

AU211637 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following cable to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and all the Romanian people, we extend to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the USSR peoples cordial congratulations and warm friendly greetings on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

A result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the creation of the first socialist state in the world was hailed from the beginning by the RCP, the broad masses and progressive forces in Romania. At its 60th anniversary, the USSR presents itself as a powerful socialist state with a first-rank economic potential and as a very important factor for maintaining peace and asserting progress, understanding and cooperation in the world. Good relation of friendship, alliance and cooperation have been established and are developing between our countries, parties and people, on the basis of the common social system, ideology and final goals, on equality of rights, on respect for national independence and sovereignty and on comradely assistance and mutual advantage.

We express the firm conviction, the cable reads, that -- in the spirit of agreements reached at summit level and on the basis of principles included in the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and in the 1976 joint declaration -- the traditional friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union will expand in the future, too, to the benefit of the well-being and socioeconomic progress of our neighborly and friendly peoples, and that the cooperation between our parties and countries will develop at the international level in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and national independence and in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new world economic order, attain the basic aspirations of our peoples and promote the overall cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

On this jubilee anniversary we wish you, the Communists and all working people in the USSR, new and great successes in implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in building socialism and in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world, concludes the cable sent by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu to Comrades Yuriy Andropov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Nikolay Tikhonov.

Festive Meetings

AU211955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/12/1982 -- On December 21 festive meetings were held in Bucharest, Pitesti, and Oltenita, devoted to the 60th foundation anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

During the meetings representatives of the local party and state bodies as well as members of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest took the floor to highlight the significance of the foundation of the USSR, a moment of special historic importance in the struggle of the Soviet peoples for safeguarding and consolidating the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The speakers laid stress on the successes marked by the Soviet peoples in the economic and social development, in improving the material and spiritual standard of living in the socialist and communist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party in the 60 years elapsed since the foundation of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world. They brought to the fore the fact that between Romania and the USSR, between the RCP and the CPSU there have been established and developed relations of friendship, alliance and collaboration grounded on the common social system, ideology and targets, on equal rights and respect for the national independence and sovereignty, on comradely mutual help and mutual advantage. The speakers highlighted with special satisfaction the progress of the Romanian-Soviet multilateral relations, the wide cooperation in all the fields of the socialist and communist construction.

The speakers pointed out that an important part in the strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship, in the diversification of the relations of economic cooperation and of the collaboration in all the domains of activity, has been played by the summit contacts and talks that contributed to amplifying and expanding the fruitful collaboration between the two parties and countries, in tune with the interests of both peoples, of the socialist and communist construction, of the unity of socialist countries, of the struggle for peace and collaboration on an international plane.

At the conclusion of the meetings there were held cultural and artistic manifestations devoted to the event.

On the same occasion a retrospective of Soviet film was organized in Bucharest.

The event opened on December 21, with "Guelder Rose", a film directed by (Vasiliy Shukshin).

LUPU MEETS WITH GREEK CP LEADER IN ATHENS

AU182106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 18/12/1982 -- Petre Lupu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, representative of the RCP to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, met with Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece [CPG].

The meeting occasioned an exchange of heartfelt comradely greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kharilaos Florakis.

On the occasion the joint wish was expressed to take further action for the development of the comradely links of collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the CPG, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, for the further consolidation of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. Special emphasis was placed on the joint conviction that all progressive political forces and the broad masses of people should rally and strengthen their efforts to achieve the desideratum expressed by the Balkan peoples to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, without any kind of nuclear weapons.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ASSESSED BY ASSEMBLY, FEC

FEC Report Notes 'Stagnating' Growth

AU171125 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Dec 82 p 5

[R. Cirkovic report]

[Summary] At the request of the Committee for Questions of Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces, the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the SFRY Assembly an additional report on economic trends and on implementing the impetus measures in the underdeveloped republics and provinces in the first 10 months of this year.

The economic activity and its results in Yugoslavia's underdeveloped regions do not give much reason for satisfaction and, in this respect, there is not much difference between the developed and underdeveloped regions of the country. Industrial growth is stagnating and exports are not increasing at the planned rate. The nominal increase in investments in the underdeveloped republics and provinces totals about 32 percent, while in Yugoslavia as a whole it is 25 percent. The rate of increase in employment is 4.2 percent, compared with 2.7 for Yugoslavia as a whole. Exports increased 1.6 percent, while Yugoslavia as a whole had an increase of 3.1 percent. Imports decreased 9 percent, while Yugoslavia's imports dropped 10 percent.

Among the underdeveloped republics and provinces, industrial production increased only in Macedonia (3.1 percent), stagnated in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where it declined 0.1 percent and declined in Montenegro (0.9 percent) and in Kosovo (5.3 percent). Industrial production in Croatia declined 1.7 percent, while increasing in the other republics and in Vojvodina.

In Bosnia-Hercegovina production decreased in 14 industrial branches, in Montenegro in 12 industrial branches, in Macedonia in 10 industrial branches and in Kosovo in as many as 20 industrial branches. The reasons for this drop are about the same -- problems in the supply of power, raw materials and producer goods and difficulties in the supply of oil derivatives.

In Kosovo, the reason for the greatly reduced industrial production are a 6.7 percent reduction in electricity production, poor organization of work, insufficient utilization of working time, frequent sick leave, and an irresponsible attitude toward the means of production resulting in frequent breakdowns.

In March 1982, 4,703 projects were being built in the underdeveloped republics and provinces. The estimated value of these projects was 445 billion dinars, or 30 percent of the overall value of investments in the country. The largest number of these projects was in Bosnia-Hercegovina (1,666) and their estimated value was 196 billion dinars. The smallest number of projects was in Kosovo (901) and they were worth 91 billion dinars. The averaged planned value of new projects is 1.6 billion dinars per project, while in Yugoslavia as a whole the average value per project is 2.2 billion dinars and in Kosovo 2.6 billion dinars.

Dragan Outlines Debt Situation

LD181110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0712 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- This year Yugoslavia has succeeded with much fewer new financial and other credits from abroad to pay off more than $4 billion of capital and interest on account of foreign credits, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in the interview which BORBA is to publish tomorrow.

The situation in foreign liquidity of the country, however, remains sharp and complex, Dragan said. He added that this burden will also be there next year. The payment of debts is reflected in the stagnation of production because the possibilities for importing production material are considerably reduced. This price, however, has not been paid sufficiently by the cuts in expenditure although this should have been done, Dragan said.

As a developing country Yugoslavia must continue to take loans abroad, although in considerably smaller amounts, for the import of equipment and especially production material and raw materials of which we are short. After all, this is being done by all other countries which are much more developed than ours. This is not the point, Dragan said. The problem is rather how to be more rational in our indebtedness and how to use the loans.

One thing is certain: Every dollar must have a triple return. It must be invested in production, from industry to agriculture, which will enable the economy by constantly increasing exports and foreign exchange earnings for goods and services to achieve a higher level of production and thus become capable of regularly fulfilling the financial liabilities abroad, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council stressed.

For years we have been accustomed to paying off the old loans with new ones. We are now in a situation where we can no longer do this. Now we have to pay off the debts more and more by increasing our own foreign exchange earnings. The new situation has created a more sound philosophy in business; that only the one who, either himself or together with other business partners, can pay debts is able to take out loans. It is increasingly clear that there is no alternative to the absolute mobilization of our own forces and abilities, Dragan emphasized.

It is erroneous to believe that we shall get out of the difficulties if we tighten the belt for a year or two, Dragan said. It cannot be our aim to survive somehow this year or the next few years. We must create the initial conditions for a real turning point in business operations, in the development policy and in practice in order to eliminate deep disruptions and negative trends.

The economy cannot be stabilized by anyone except ourselves. Stabilization will not be handed to us on a plate from abroad, and unless this truth prevails in all heads, from the working people to the top of the country, at all levels, we will not have the elementary precondition for emerging from this situation on more permanent, sound and stable bases, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council stressed.

Speaking about the essence of the policy of relying on our own forces, Dragan pointed out that the worst thing would be if it were used for continuing the autarchic tendencies in the country and for isolating it from the world. We must equip ourselves for a more offensive and permanent penetration of the world market, but by using our own potential to a greater extent. We have all the necessary conditions for developing a more productive industrial production, for promoting agricultural production and for becoming food exporters, Dragan said.

To strengthen and revive the united Yugoslav market constitutes the integral part of the strategy of greater reliance on our own forces. It must constitute the backbone of this strategy because we will be strong in relation to the world economic scene if we are linked and united at home. The reliance on our own forces should not mean that each cell, each municipality, region, republic and province should lead its own policy. The present situation is in fact the result of this fact that we did not sufficiently develop the cohesive forces inside the Yugoslav economy, Dragan said.

Apart from the resolution on the social and economic development, this year the Federal Executive Council "put into operation" numerous other laws, provisions, changes and additions to the existing laws. They concern more than 170 various measures, agreements, acts and tasks which should ensure the implementation of aims of the economic policy. We strived to have the most complete instruments of the economic policy for next year," Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said among other things in his interview to BORBA.

Pejovski Views Regional Problems

LD151924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- The accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped republic and the swiftest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo throughout the entire past period was one of the lasting and joint interests and objectives of the socioeconomic development of all the republics and autonomous provinces and of Yugoslavia as a whole. This was said by Mito Pejovski in his introductory report at today's session of the Chambers of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the implementation of the policy of accelerated development of underdeveloped areas. To achieve this it is envisaged to secure the resources of the federal fund for credits and encouragement of this development to the tune of 1.83 percent of the social product of our national economy, additional monies from the federal budget for finance and development of social activities amounting to an average of 0.79 percent of the social product of all our economy and an 80 percent share in the distribution of the credits of the International Bank for rehabilitation and development after the reduction of the share of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The swiftest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is encouraged during this 5-year period with resources which are well above those of the level during the preceding medium-term period (Kosovo's share in the distribution of the fund's resources has been increased from 17.1 to 43.5 percent, from 35.4 to 44.2 percent as regards the supplementary monies, and from 20.4 to 30.3 percent as regards the total of approved credits by the World Bank) and also by taking special additional activities and measures on which a special agreement of the republics and autonomous provinces has been reached.

During the preceding 5-year period the following basic results were attained:

-- The social product in these areas grew in real terms at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent, which is the average for the country;

-- The biggest contribution to accelerated economic growth was made by industry, whose growth rate was about 18 percent over the average for the country. However, the growth of industrial production in Kosovo lagged considerably behind the average for the country, which had a decisive impact on the retarded development of the economy of the province as a whole;

-- A higher rate of employment growth was attained; on the whole this was about 13 percent above the average for the country, the growth in Kosovo being the highest (30 percent above the average);

-- In conditions of a high rate of nominal growth of investments throughout the country, the economically underdeveloped areas attained an approximately 5-percent higher growth with the result that their share in the overall economic investments into the fixed assets of the country amounted to about 29 percent.

In 1981, despite the numerous problems and difficulties carried forward from the previous plan period, the 3.2 percent growth of the social product of the underdeveloped areas was higher than the average for the country, Pe[illegible]ki stressed.

The industrial production trends in various areas this year were uneven: In Macedonia production went up by 3.1 percent, in Bosnia and Hercegovina there was stagnation. In Montenegro it is falling by 0.9 percent and in Kosovo by as much as 5.3 percent.

The situation in Kosovo's industry must be looked at particularly carefully. A production fall was recorded in 20 branches of industry which accounted for about 85 percent in the province's overall industrial production in 1981.

The fall in industrial production occurred primarily because of inadequate use of the capacities in the most important branches of the industry in the province; energy and nonferrous metallurgy, the metal processing complex, manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment, rubber processing, and chemical and textile industries.

What is particularly negative is the fact that a fall in production continues in some of the key industries such as energy and nonferrous metallurgy, which base their production on domestic raw materials.

In the period January-September electrical energy production was 6.7 percent down, which is well below its capacity possibilities.

Coal production is stagnating (0.8 percent) because the exploitation ground has not been prepared, because of landslip at the Belacevac surface mining site, and so forth. Coal processing is down 18.2 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy, too, there was a further fall of production in all branches of industry. Unfavorable results have been attained in the zinc and lead metallurgy.

In addition to the industrial difficulties and problems in all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces subjective shortcomings, too, have a more conspicuous effect on the situation in the Kosovo economy. (Poor labor organization, inadequate use of working time, a high rate of sick leave, an irresponsible attitude toward equipment as a result of which defects and breakages occur on the machines and installations, and so forth). Economic investment in underdeveloped areas has been experiencing more favorable trends than in the country as a whole. In conditions of a national growth of investments of 24.8 percent, their growth in these areas was 31.6 percent up on the period January-September this year. [sentence as received]. There was an above-average growth of investments in Bosnia-Hercegovina at the rate of 45.4 percent and in Kosovo of 29.1 percent. The growth of investments was lower in Macedonia, the increase being at the rate of 20 percent, and 10.5 percent in Montenegro.

The financial results of economic operations during the first months of this year show that a high nominal growth of basic categories was attained in the economically underdeveloped areas, as indeed throughout the country, which is on the whole a result of price increases. The overall income in the underdeveloped republics grew at a rate which was about 5 percent higher than the national average, while growth in Kosovo was 23 percent less (Yugoslav index 131.2 percent). The economical side of business operations continues to decline.

Unfavorable trends were recorded in this period also in secondary distribution, because the share of income allocated for organizations of associated labor grew at a rate which was lower than the rate at which resources were set aside for joint requirements and for other purposes to the extent that their share in the overall distributable income was reduced from 63.9 percent in 1981 to 62.9 percent in the period January-September 1982.

The situation is similar as far as the internal distribution of income is concerned. The resources to be used to extend and promote the material basis of labor increased by 20 percent, and the money set aside for personal income by 34 percent which brought about a further fall in the accumulation capability of the economies of these areas. The accumulation rate amounts to a mere 2.5 percent (Yugoslavia 3.8 percent) and is 32 percent below the general average, about 63 percent below in Kosovo and about 57 percent below in Montenegro.

The resources for personal and joint consumption, and especially the net personal income paid out, grew much faster than the attained net income, both in the economy and in the social activities of these areas, which is a characteristic for the entire country.

The high growth and the level of losses represent a very major socioeconomic problem in those areas. In this period the losses increased by 74 percent and amount to 16.5 billion dinars, with the result that they account for 5.8 percent of their income, or 12,500 dinars per worker (Yugoslav average of 4 percent and 11,000 dinars per worker). The greatest part of the losses occurred because the payments of personal income were uncovered (about 63 percent of their overall losses, 58 percent in Yugoslavia.)

In Kosovo the losses amounted to 3.4 billion dinars or about twice as much as in the same period last year, of which the paid out uncovered personal income accounts for 73 percent, which is considerably more than in other underdeveloped areas. This province also has (?the highest) share of losses from income amounting to (?16.5) percent, or over 25,000 dinars per worker, Pejovski said.

He stressed that special measures are now being carried out to encourage the fastest possible development of Kosovo. To return the annual payments on the basis of the use of the World Bank credits and for the building of the Ibar-Lepense hydro system 289 million dinars were provided during the period under review from the federal budget. This province was given back 80 percent of its contribution to the federal budget, which for the duration of the 2 years of the plan amounts to 2,562 million dinars. Furthermore, the annual payments on its credits have been surrendered to the Kosovo economy on a permanent basis from the resources of the fund available in 1980 nad 1981 amounting to 2.250 million dinars. To repay the annual payments in 1982 the republics and provinces will secure resources amounting to 1,750 million dinars (so far 466 million dinars have been found).

TANJUG INTERVIEWS MAMULA FOR ARMY DAY REPORT

LD191558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0656 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army Day, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Mihail Saranovic, chief and responsible editor of the TANJUG News Agency, and Colonel Gajo Petkovic, chief and responsible editor of NARODNA ARMIJA and gave them the following interview:

Question: We are celebrating this year's Army Day, the holiday of all our nations and nationalities, in conditions of very exacerbated military, political and economic relations in the world. Please tell us, Comrade Admiral, how this effects the security of our country and what effect it has on the extent and intensity of the preparations by our armed forces and society as a whole for defense and protection?

Answer: In order better to understand the present state of affairs in international relations and the influence this has upon our country's security, it is important to perceive the long-term nature of the overall world crisis. In our time, crisis, it seems, is the dominant form and way of life in the international community, which constitutes itself as a world society. Since the end of World War II right up to today the world has lived incessantly with crises and in crisis: It is only the intensity with which the crises manifest themselves that changes, this being chiefly in a cyclical fashion, depending upon the type of relations which is predominant -- more or less controlled confrontation or controlled cooperation. This first type of relations is a characteristic of every state of crisis and it is only an illustion that the confrontation ceases when a certain appeasement comes about such as, for instance, in the first half of the 1970s when the policy of detente was being conducted.

At the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s the world went into a new cycle of sharper crisis, which means an increase in confrontation. This state of affairs is continuing and it could even be said that the crisis in international and economic relations is becoming more profound and further exacerbated. Despite a number of deceptive signs of change which appear from time to time, more important changes in such a state of international relations cannot be expected without essential changes in the sociohistorical circumstances determining that state of affairs. I refer here to the accumulation of causal factors which are concealed in the multitude of contradictions in the modern world.

Bloc opposition is one of the essential global oppositions, one which has a most direct effect on the state of international relations as a whole, and particularly upon world peace and the security of each country taken individually, including our own. Bloc separation should be regarded as a complex contradiction: First, as a contradiction between the blocs and a geopolitical, geostrategic and military competition to encompass as many countries and peoples as possible, and even entire regions of the world in their sphere of influence. In this way it is aimed to change the overall balance of power on a global plane, given that no single country has any prospect of accomplishing a determining superiority in the military technical and technological sphere, although this is sought after.

Bloc confrontation is inevitably carried over to all regions in the world and encompasses all spheres of international relations, particularly military, political and economic. The result of this is an increase in the arms race which, at this time, is taking on the greatest possible velocity and the broadest global dimensions, for bloc rivalry forces this upon countries outside the blocs which are compelled to accept and follow that race if they do not wish to bring their own security consciously into question. It is, of course, the underdeveloped countries which feel the greatest burden of that race, for it leads them to economic exhaustion, something which is indeed one of the goals of competition in armaments.

The arms race is at present continuing on all three levels, in the sphere of intercontinental strategic nuclear arms, nuclear battlefield and theater weapons and in all forms and branches of conventional forces. All this naturally increases the danger of new armed conflicts, interventions and military pressures and their uncontrolled expansion.

In the given circumstances it is, of course, essential consistently to strengthen our society's resistance against all attempts at destabilization, to make even more intensive defense preparations in the armed forces and in society as a whole, to raise their combat readiness and take the necessary measures to prevent any kind of surprises.

Question: Recently, new modalities of strategies and doctrines on the part of the great powers and blocs have been appearing. What could you tell us in this connection?

Answer: In the sphere of nuclear strategy we are meeting with the new theory on the so-called 3-day nuclear war which is only a version of the earlier strategic concept of "mass reprisal." Another theoretical construction, that of the "prolonged nuclear war," arose as a result of an improvement in nuclear and missile weapons in terms of measuring their effects and method of action, increased accuracy and range. This is founded upon the doubtful and unconfirmable proposition that nuclear war can be waged in a strictly controlled way. This is, therefore, the strategy of limited nuclear war. The modifications and variations of nuclear strategy, which, up until now, has remained operative only as a deterrant, are evidence more of the crisis of that strategy in its basic function, than of essentially new ideas and new strategic opportunities.

Another expression of the crisis of this strategy is the fact that alongside nuclear weapons, conventional forces and weapons and in particular their offensive components are still being improved and strengthened. In accordance with this are the well known strategic concepts of the "lightning war" and "forward defense."

All these new theoretical constructions and speculations in the domain of strategy and doctrine strengthen us in our conviction that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, such as we are building, is gaining in importance. It permits us to conduct a lengthy war in which our armed forces, together with the entire defense forces of society, will be enabled successfully to resist any aggressor, regardless of whatever force he might use and whatever concept he may have for using them.

Question: It is often emphasized that about 225 million inhabitants are caught up in the local wars today being waged, and that about 3 million soldiers are engaged in them. What experience and lessons can be drawn from these wars for our defense, and, in the light of these experiences, what is the significance of Tito's principle and our firm orientation toward reliance on our own forces?

Answer: We are carefully monitoring and studying all modern wars, striving thereby to discover new tendencies in the development of military technology and war skills, in order that on the basis of these experiences and lessons we can promote our theory and practice of all-people's defense and self-protection. In doing so we always bear in mind, of course, the specific circumstances in which these wars are being waged.

The first group of lessons is made up of those which indicate certain damages in war policy. This is no longer only a matter of ends and means as it was mainly understood in the past, and not only political but social, process. The wars which have been waged recently, particularly the latest ones, clearly show that war is limited to a great extent by political and social coordinates. The scope for free military action is being very much limited so that even the most brilliantly conducted military action may turn out to be inappropriate if it has not been preceeded and followed by the appropriate political and social support on the domestic and international level. The most obvious example of this is the latest Israeli-Palestinian war.

The first general conclusion from the aforementioned war is that world and national public opinion is becoming an important factor limiting the freedom of military action which means that it is a factor limiting wars in general, including local ones.

The second conclusion relates to alliances in war. The lessons to be drawn from these events is that one must rely primarily upon one's own forces and capacities in defending the country. This does not mean, of course, that the help of friends is not welcome, but it is known that this will be determined by one's own defense capabilities, internal political stability, unity and the measure to which political and military interests are in accord.

The second group is the prominent lesson of a military-technological nature. The aforementioned war demonstrated unambiguously that preparations for war are acquiring exceptional importance. As is known, the Isrealis exercised individual maneuvers and tactics for months in special training grounds in the Negev Desert with almost identical targets of attack. This also serves to explain the great effectiveness of their Air Force, which is made out in propaganda to be superior in specific war technology. In spite of the fact that the Israeli Army was both numerically and technically superior to the PLO forces to an incomparable degree, this time it was, nevertheless, compelled to wage its most lengthy war and to step back before the defense of Beirut. The Palestinian fighters offered an example of exceptional persistence, firmness and heroism. In fact, this, like other recent wars, emphasizes even more the critical importance of the human factor. This is also confirmed by the fact that the efficiency of the same military technology showed itself in a different way in previous wars, depending on the measure to which the qualitative element of the human factor came to expression.

In addition to confirming the critical role of people, the latest conflicts have demonstrated that the competition between offensive and defense weapons is being intensively continued; that electronic and counterelectronic devices are becoming an important element in modern military actions on land, sea and in the air; and that the question of material reserves, peacetime and wartime manufacture and problems of logistics in general are coming to the forefront, and so forth.

To sum up: All the aforementioned and many other lessons which cannot be mentioned here owing to the limited space available, serve as great inspiration for the further development of our conception and doctrine of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection. I would say that the most important of them is that we must rely on our own forces both in preparing society for defense and in the further socioeconomic development of our socialist self-managing community. This has been and remains one of the basic principles of Tito's strategy, one which has showed its effectiveness in the wars already referred to.

Question: The 12th LCY Congress confirmed our permanent obligations to realize consistently in practice and to develop further Tito's concept and doctrine of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection. Could you tell us, Comrade Admiral, with what results we greet this year's holiday of 22 December and what tasks confront us in this sphere?

Answer: We may say freely that in spite of a series of difficulties which we have experienced this year in the country, particularly in the economy, we have achieved important results in further developing all elements of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection. The forces of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively through a constant process of socialization. The level of organization, training and preparedness of all subjects in this sphere has been promoted, and important efforts have been made toward seeking and finding varying forms of linking these togehter in self-managing and sociopolitical communities. The mobilization readiness of the armed forces and society has been increased so that we can ensure the successful transfer of the entire society onto a wartime footing even in the most unfavorable conditions.

Our armed forces are befitted for successful conduct of uninterrupted and, in accordance with need, lengthy armed struggles and all forms and types of combat operations throughout the entire territory of the SFRY and in all conditions of armed aggression. This year, important results have been achieved in equipping the armed forces with modern military means, improving leadership and commands and reinforcing the moral and political aspect. A considerable improvement has been made in the organizational and formation structure and the fire power and mobility of the associated units of land troops as well as in the degree to which the arms of the services and the services in them are integrated. Better solutions have been found for more effective antiarmor combat, anti-aircraft defense, antilanding combat and fire support.

We have increased the offensive capability of the Air Force by introducing more modern and more efficient aircraft and helicopters. An improvement has been made in the system of anti-aircraft defense so that we are able to protect the chief groupings of the armed forces and more important targets in the territory.

The combat capabilities of the Navy have been considerably increased by building and acquiring more modern ships and coastal defense installations.

Territorial defense has long since grown into a very highly developed and powerful force covering the entire state territory. This year, organization, training and equipment of this component of our armed forces has reached new qualitative levels. Considerable progress has also been made in scientific research, particularly in the sphere of military skill, aided by the increasingly broad involvement of scientific workers of various profiles from society.

In further developing the system of defense and self-protection we must exert new efforts for further socialization of these matters, modernization and heightening of the combat and mobilization readiness of all defense forces. We must make social self-protection even more effective to make it capable of successfully opposing the operation of the external and internal enemy at any time.

I would point in particular to the need further to modernize training, which must be raised to the level of the capacities of today's younger generation in terms of content and method, in all units of the armed forces. Much more can and must be done, too, to train the population for struggle and resistance and for the tasks of social self-protection. It is essential that new inroads should be made in the socialization of this training, which presumes primarily greater involvement of reserve officers and other factors of defense and protection in organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities.

Question: Comrade Admiral, you have emphasized on several occasions that one of the chief directions in further realizing the concept of all-peoples' defense is modernization of leadership and command, and you have written a notable work on this problem. Would you like to take this opportunity to say something about this?

Answer: Leadership of all-peoples' defense and leadership and command of the armed forces goes beyond the bounds of professional military activity and touches upon all spheres of human activity and relations. The complexity of this subject derives from the all-encompassing nature of the system of defense, its military nature and its social essence. This is manifested in two ways on the theoretical and on the practical level: firstly, as the problem of unifying and coordinating the operation of numerous factors of the forces of all-peoples' defense within greater entities, alongside the maximum initiative and creative attitude of all subjects of defense and protection; and secondly, as the problem of combining various types of relations which are established in the system of leadership and command itself. The combination of relations of subordination, collaboration and cooperation at the same time reflects the essence of our social relations in the model socialist self-managing society and the nature of military organization and its operation.

Alongside all this, the unity, continuity and efficiency of leadership and command at all levels of defense organization must be always ensured. These are the criteria of success in leadership and command in both peace and war, which is in any case the first condition for success of defense as a whole. The principles of unity and continuity of leadership and command, which are an integral part of the doctrinal standpoints and principles determined by the nature of war, the structure of the defensive organization of society and the method of use of the armed forces, must ensure the unity, accord and continuity of the armed struggle throughout the battlefield, for the Yugoslav territory -- at the front in our own and in the aggressor's rear -- right up to final victory.

Leadership and command must be able to cope with a very ramified system of all-peoples' defense, modern technology and combat systems, the possibilities of electronic interference, the dynamics and requirements of modern war. They must always, in addition, be able to meet their tasks in critical periods. All this demands further modernization and training of our commands and headquarters and even better coordination of the organizational structure and the functions of systems at all levels. In this context, the need for fuller teamwork arises, in order to promote an interdisciplinary approach in training, that is an intertypal and interarm approach in professional work in all higher commands and headquarters. I wish to emphasize that we devote great attention to these issues in military schools, commands and units, and that the profile of the officer cadre is being developed for successful fulfillment of the complex tasks of leadership and command.

Question: The economic and other difficulties confronting our society are well known. Members of the army have made their full contribution to the successful resolution of social problems in all situations. In what way are they today involved in realizing the economic stabilization policy?

Answer: The consciousness of members of our army about the need and necessity for the measures and activities being undertaken by our society in regard to long-term stabilization has become an integral part of their political consciousness and conduct. They are sure that they can make their greatest contribution to stabilizing economic circumstances and to the further stability of society as a whole by increasing labor productivity in our specific army conditions. Men and officers are therefore initiating a series of useful initiatives and making great efforts in order to ensure that tasks are fully accomplished by the means at our disposal and in order to achieve the greatest possible effects in regard to professional training and in general to raising the combat capacity of all units.

Rationalization of affairs and a responsible attitude to public property made it possible last year, for example, to make savings amounting to about 2,456 million dinars, which is 2.6 percent of the total funds at the disposal of the Yugoslav People's Army: In the first 8 months of this year alone savings amounting to 2,166 million dinars were made.

The greatest savings are accomplished through our own production of food, carrying out construction work under our own management, honest handling and maintenance of means of war and other technology, collection of secondary raw materials, rationalization of the training program, getting supplies on the basis of long-term agreements in more favorable market conditions, replacement of imported materials by home-produced ones, saving energy, especially petroleum and petroleum derivatives, and by replacing liquid fuels by solid fuels. In addition, the building of new projects has been considerably reduced, as has joint and general consumption.

All the subjective forces in the Yugoslav People's Army are involved in these activities; officers, military collectives, the LCY organization, the League of Socialist Youth, the trade union. Councils for rationalization and savings issues have been formed in units and institutions; and at all levels of command programs measures and actions exist for making savings and for rational utilization of resources and are constantly being added to.

Question: It is known that there is a need to further strengthen and modernize our armed forces, for this is dictated by the current international situation. At the same time, the difficult economic circumstances demand a reduction of budget funds. How can these two demands be reconciled?

Answer: The question is wholly logical, although these demands, at least as we regard the problems, are not controversial and irreconcilable.

One should say right away that even in the existing economic situation the necessary funds for defense are being set aside. Although we have carried out necessary amendments and addenda to the Yugoslav People's Army development plan, so that instead of 5.8 percent, as has hitherto been established by the Yugoslav social plan, 5.2 percent of the national income will be allocated for the needs of defense, we nevertheless consider that these funds will ensure in the coming 3 years of the medium-term plan that priority tasks can be accomplished, continuity of development can be guaranteed and the armed forces can be fitted out for combat. This, of course, means certain restrictions and a renunciation of much which is not essential at this moment, just as all our working people are doing. However, we shall certainly not do this to the detriment of modernization or of the fulfillment of priorities of the army's combat development, nor by neglecting the basic needs of the standard of living of members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

It is well known that the strength of defense depends primarily on the economic and political stability of society, but not for one moment dare one lose sight of the fact that the country's defense capabilities are an important factor of that stability. Our armed forces are ready and able to fulfill their duty in ensuring the stability and protection of the constitutional order of the SFRY and the other achievements of our revolution.

Question: At the League of Socialist Youth congress which has just finished mention was made of the provision of young people in society and accordingly of their place and role in all-people's defense and social self-protection. How do you regard the problem of young people from the standpoint of defense?

Answer: Young people carried through our revolution. It is they who must develop it further and accordingly must broaden and defend its achievements. It is they who to an increasingly great extent must take over responsibility for the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Young people will be an active and responsible factor of development and fulfillment of defense and protection in the degree to which they are ideopolitically and professionally fitted for it, and in proportion to their total commitment to resolving all important questions of socio-economic, political and cultural life.

It is my profound conviction that the attitude of young people toward their duty to do military service, and also toward all other obligations and tasks which they have in all-people's defense, has until now been, and continues to be very good on the whole. I am also convinced that their positive attitude toward defense and protection will be strongly manifested even in the most difficult situations.

The inadequate conduct of a small number of young people cannot bring such an assessment into question. In our armed forces, which are a unique testing ground for monitoring trends among the young generation and for influencing them, we make the maximum efforts not only in professional training but also in ideopolitical education, development of the correct attitude toward learning and work, development of creativity and initiative of young people and also toward fostering the highest moral values and qualities of our society and revolution. I think that the manifestations which we perceive in this regard among individual soldiers must be resolved more through contacts and joint action with the League of Socialist Youth and other sociopolitical organizations.

Question: It is well-known that in recent years an insufficient number of young people have responded to military call-up from certain environments. In your opinion, what should be done to improve such a situation?

Answer: It is correct that in the last few years an insufficient number of young people have responded in the open competition for places at military schools from certain regions in our country, while we aspire to achieve the constitutional principle and standpoint of the LCY on the greatest possible degree of proportionality in representation of ideopolitical and professionally trained cadres in the armed forces from all republics and provinces, nations and nationalities. In January this year, therefore, we held a conference on this problem in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and in the Coordinating Committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference for All-Peoples' Defense and Social Self-Protection. After all, the SFRY Presidency adopted its decisions and standpoints. On this basis, campaigns were initiated in all republics and provinces to improve the situation. These campaigns and other measures have yielded fruit so that this year candidates' response is rather better than in preceding years.

Recently, a new open competition was announced for secondary military schools and general secondary schools for the education of qualified workers for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army. We focused our campaigns upon those environments in which there have so far been insufficient candidates. We expect the broadest possible social support for this.

At the same time we are exerting efforts to discover new opportunities to expand the active officer cadre of the armed forces, and we are trying out a number of systematic solutions regulating the status of active military personnel and the opportunities for further improving the system of education and training of cadres for our armed forces.

It is our aim to rely more directly upon the school system in society, while at the same time further promoting schooling in military schools and making this more rational, more economical and more effective.

Question: In conclusion, Comrade Admiral, please tell us how the members of our army are carrying out Tito's last directive to foster and further develop the unity of their ranks, to constantly promote the moral and political aspect and ceaselessly aim for higher standards of combat readiness?

Answer: Comrade Tito constantly devoted exceptional attention to the building up and development of the Yugoslav People's Army. He always laid stress upon the all-Yugoslav and popular character of the Yugoslav People's Army and taught us that the moral and political unity and strength of the army complement and the cohesion and unity of the army and the people is one of the main factors of the combat readiness of units and of the army as a whole.

The members of the Yugoslav People's Army have successfully carried out the directives and standpoints of Comrade Tito and continue to do so. It is with pleasure and pride that I emphasize that the situation in the army is very good and that the members of the army are firmly determined and oriented toward further strengthening brotherhood in unity, equality, socialist self-management, all-people's defense and social self-protection, Yugoslav socialist patriotism, the unity and independence of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and its nonaligned position in international relations.

Army personnel have demonstrated great ideopolitical orientation and high moral and political unity and continue to do so daily in numerous exercises, in training and education, in strengthening their links and cooperation with the people, in their determination and persistence in suppressing the nationalist and irredentist activities in Kosovo and every form of nationalism, as well as in other tasks of consolidating the defense capabilities of our socialist self-managing community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Report on Arms Production

LD172118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1141 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 17 (TANJUG) -- While outlays for national armies (?are) going up in the world, Yugoslavia is planning cuts in outlays for the Yugoslav People's Army next year. Instead of setting aside 6.17 percent of its national income as to date, Yugoslavia is planning to set aside 5.20 percent of its national income for the Yugoslav People's Army next year.

Funds for equipping and modernizing the Yugoslav People's Army will be singled out of the limits in force to public expenditures and fixed as an item apart in the federal budget estimate. Outlays for such purposes will go up by 9 percent and, thus, reach 36 percent of the military budget.

Today, Yugoslavia produces some 80 percent of arms and equipment for its armed forces and works together with some 60 countries in this field. The exports of Yugoslav-made arms, equipment and technology provide for some 70 percent of overall foreign-exchange funds needed for its imports of arms.

Yugoslavia is already well-known in the world for its family of infantry arms of fine performance, feature such as precision, their easy-to-handle character, robustness, easy maintenance and adjustment to specific conditions. Above all, its mass introduction of such arms in its units has increased their fire-power about three times as against the previous years, while its land forces' defense-making capabilities have gone up by between two and three times in the past ten years.

Yugoslavia's arms production programme now includes such most up-to-date models of arms as a 20mm three-barrel antiaircraft cannon, a 152-mm howitzer gun, mortars of various calibers, 128-mm self-propelled missile launchers, antiarmor semiautomatic guidance missiles, artillery shells with several times higher firepower, particularly cassette ammunition, laser-guided missiles and a new hand-operated missile launcher for one-time use and lighter even than a rifle.

In the past nearly forty years, Yugoslavia's shipyards have constructed four generations of war ships. Among the most modern among them are subs (they are produced in eleven countries) [words indistinct] the world, missile gunships, (by their performance, they can be compared with those made in Sweden, Norway or the Federal Republic of Germany), river mine-sweepers, descent [as received] attack boats of glass and plastics, and the like.

Yugoslavia's military aircraft industry has recently developed such new models of aircraft as Galeb 4 and Orao that can be compared in their classes with the best world and most modern warplanes. Gama, a Yugoslav-made helicopter, is armed with guide antitank missiles or honeycomb olive missile launchers that also are the latest work in aircraft technology.

The Yugoslav People's Army has also joined the nation-wide drive for savings and the campaign for economic stabilization. Working on 123 projects this year, its units have saved some 330 million dinars. Further, they saved 11 percent of the planned fuel consumption in the first ten months this year.

Moreover, the Yugoslav People's Army produces to a great extent food to cover its needs from its own arable land.

BAKARIC'S HEALTH 'DETERIORATING' IN PAST 7 DAYS

AU211858 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] A council of doctors issued this evening a medical bulletin on the state of health of Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is ill. The bulletin says that Valdimir Bakaric's state of health has been deteriorating in the past 7 days despite the intensive treatment carried out at his home, which continues.

Planinc Visits

LD212158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0807 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at his family home in Zagreb yesterday afternoon.